The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860. NUMBER 28.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

AT GERMAN HALL.

F. Hassaureck, Esq., an eloquent citizen of Cincinnati, will address the Republicans of Chicago in the German language, at the GERMAN HALL, on Friday evening next. Mr. H. is a capital speaker and a thorough American, who understands the spirit and working of our institutions, and he will make a speech of great power.

Hon. Jos. Knox, Dr. Smith, and others, will address the meeting in English. Let there be a full turn out!

A CALL ON OLD ABE.

There is a general desire among the Republicans of this city to attend the Mass Meeting at Springfield, on Wednesday, Aug. 8th, and we have no doubt that many hundreds of them will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by a special train and low fares on the Illinois Central, to make a call on the next President of the United States. The trip will be short and agreeable, and if present prospects are realized, those who go will attend the largest political convention ever held in the Northwest. In another column, the rates of fare, the places in which tickets may be bought, and other matters connected with the proposed gathering, are stated at length. Let us hope that Chicago will send one thousand, at least.

INDIANA.

A Breckinridge State Convention assembled at Indianapolis on Tuesday, in which a series of violent and bitter speeches were made by Senators Bright, Fitch and others, in denunciation of Mr. Douglas and his followers. The upshot of all was the introduction of a series of resolutions pledging the Convention to the support of a ticket formed in union with the very man upon whom the speakers had poured out the vials of their wrath. They were put to vote, and in spite of a large preponderance of "nays," the Chairman declared them adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The irrepressible conflict in Indiana has but just begun. The Republicans are laughing to see the fur fly.

THE MOBBING BUSINESS.

Closely following the villainous assault on the Rev. J. J. Ferree at Cairo last week, comes the news of two more attempts to suppress the freedom of speech in Southern Illinois. A German at Nashville, Washington county, a few days since, commenting on the kidnapping profession expressed the belief "that *some* black men were quite as honorable as *some* white men." He was immediately set upon by the Douglasites of Nashville, and was compelled to run for his life. He took shelter in a store belonging to a Democrat, whose son bolted the door to keep the mob out. The lynchers then threatened to break it down, and were proceeding to carry out their threat when the owner made his appearance with a revolver in his hand, declaring that he would shoot the first man who dared enter. The scoundrels thereupon made themselves scarce about those premises, and the German was allowed to depart out of the coasts of the Nashvillians.

A correspondent at Centralia informs us that about the same time a Republican speaker was mobbed at Fairfield, by the infuriated Douglasites of Wayne county, upon whom the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and Madison have thus ame effect as a shower-bath on an animal in hydrophobia.

GREAT EXCURSION TRAIN TO THE HOME OF LINCOLN.

The Grand Rally at Springfield.

The liberal and unprecedented terms that have been made to secure a glorious delegation of the Republicans and Wide Awakes of Northern Illinois, to Springfield, on the occasion the grand rally on the 8th of August, are, we are glad to notice, spreading far and wide in the community, and will give for that excursion the largest turn-out that ever visited the capital from this section. The people will rush in by thousands to see the gallant Lincoln at his home.

The great train leaves Chicago on Tuesday evening, August 7th, at 8 o'clock, to reach Springfield on the following morning via the Illinois Central Railroad, the fare from Chicago, to go and return being THREE DOLLARS, or less than one-third the regular fare.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (from all stations east of Earl), the Chicago and Northwestern (at Janesville, Woodstock and Barrington), with the Chicago and Milwaukee (at Racine, Kenosha, and Waukegan), Galena & Chicago Union (all stations east of Freeport), and at all points on the DIXON Air Line, to carry passengers at half fare, to Chicago and return, to connect with the great excursion train from this place.

Cars will be reserved exclusively for ladies and gentlemen with ladies. All who go will be wise to carry their provisions needed by the way. At Springfield the latch strings will be left out for everybody.

The above fare of three dollars is for single tickets. Clubs or Wide Awake Associations of fifty will be carried at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, the lowest excursion rate ever offered in this State.

From all over Northern Illinois the Wide-Awakes are turning out in full force, and will make a grand and imposing demonstration at Springfield on the evening of the 8th.

Tickets are for sale in Chicago at the following places:

Tremont House, Richmond House, Briggs House, Metropolitan Hotel, D. W. Corbin's cigar store, corner of Clark and Randolph sts., S. McCotter's grocery, 35 West Randolph st., and of Messrs. Goss & Hoag under the Foster House, North Clark st., and at the Ill. Central R. R. Ticket office.

Fizzle at Joliet.

The Douglasites put forth prodigious efforts to collect a vast crowd at Joliet yesterday.—All their big guns were advertised to harangue the great unwashed. Richardson, Allen, Gov. McCook, S. S. Hayes, E. Van Buren, Fisher and the Lord only knows who else. A special train was chartered to run from this city, at 50 cents for a round trip—drinks free.

Well exactly was drummed from centre to circumference, for materials to create a crowd. The Squatters of Grundy, Livingston, Kendall and Clark were invoked to turn out en masse. So confident were the managers of a grand success, that the lowest estimates of the crowd to be present was 20,000. But, alas for human calculations, especially Squatter calculations—the whole "vast assemblage" scarcely reached 2,000. One of our informants says there not 2,000 people present. Half the meeting was contributed by this city. Taking advantage of the low fare, ten or a dozen cars full went down to swell the meeting. The next largest delegation came from Pontiac, 100 strong. The others were feeble and scattering.

Allen recited most of his old speech—leaving out the milk story, and omitting to charge Yates with voting against the infamous and disgraceful Lincoln Black Law. He was too far North to make capital by telling it. But it is his trump card in Egypt.

McCook tried to play the part of Spalding's glue to make the feckless stick together. S. S. Hayes recited as much of spread eagle Myrick's Tremont House speech as he could recollect. What the others said, or who they were, is not worth mentioning. Only a few hundred listened to the harangues. Taken all together the performance was a bad failure.

Wait until the Republicans of Will country hold their first campaign meeting, and then will the squatters will be shown a thing or ing worth seeing.

☞ There are 88 voting tenants and farm laborers on the farm of David Stowe, in La Salle county; 64 are for Lincoln; the others are for Douglas and Breckinridge. Several of the "Democrats," not liking the Mormon attitude, have wisely joined the Republican party.

The "Mountain Come to the Mouse."

JOLIET, August 1, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The long-talked-of, long-expected, much promised, grand, overwhelming, tremendous demonstration of the *united* Democracy of Northern Illinois, which was to strengthen the arms of the Little Giant, and strike terror into the heart of Lincoln, and give a death-blow to the Republicans, is over. The people of this city supposed from the vast amount of advertising, drumming and puffing done by the Douglas leaders, they were to be overrun by the hosts of the unterrified which were coming. But lo! the "mountain labored and brought forth"—a very diminutive specimen of a mouse! Instead of the thousands, the number was not above 2,000 at the outside, and I heard it estimated lower than that. Take away those who came from your city, and the meeting did not number over 800. This I am prepared to substantiate by the evidence of many disinterested persons who were present. At no time did the crowd exceed 3,000, and within ten minutes from the time the meeting was organized, not more than 500 or 800 were on the ground. I feel curious to see what the *Times and Herald* will set the number at, as its editor, Mr. McComas was one of the speakers. Will he carry out his promise, and stick to the truth, no matter what the consequences?

The meeting was no more of a fizzle in point of numbers than in lack of enthusiasm. When the Chicago crowd first arrived, they were inclined to be jubilant, and have a good time. But when they saw the total failure to bring out the masses here, they dropped their feathers and gave themselves up to the care of our saloon keepers, who, no doubt, reaped an abundant harvest. In fact, one would be led to believe, from their actions and conversation, that they merely came here for a spree. Many of them were unwilling to have it known they were attending the meeting. This remark is especially true of the association styling themselves the "Douglas Invincibles."

The speaking was conducted by Jim. Allen, Gov. McComas, and Bernard Antzen, S. S. Hayes and Charles Cameron. Allen said his old piece, with a few abbreviations of the parts nearest approaching the truth; McComas talked about reconciliation and harmony among the Democracy, advising them all to come together for mutual protection, dropping all preference, and principle, and vote for Abe Lincoln. He no doubt convinced his audience before he had spoken many minutes, for all but about 300 went away, leaving him to talk to vacancy. Antzen spoke in German, and left a very poor impression upon his hearers, either as a politician or a gent'eman.

About 5 o'clock P. M. the crowd gathered about the depot, where they impatiently awaited the starting of the train. When it was ready they mounted it with alacrity, no doubt feeling glad to get away from the scene of their total failure, and the citizens of Joliet of a crowd which had become a nuisance, even though it remained but for a few hours.

JOLIET.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

JOLIET, Aug. 1, 1860—P. M.

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Pontiac, for Livingston county, sends a Douglas company of sixty men, called Douglas Invincibles, making a fine appearance, but although intelligence of their coming had been rebeived the night previous, this morn not a squitterite was on hand to welcome them; in vain they looked for *one* of the faithful to direct their footsteps, only the *mulatto* runner for the National Hotel appeared in view. Should the Democracy be led away by a nigger? *Never.* They scorned his offer of good accommodations, and wound their way into town alone, though not without many remarks which I despise to put on means complimentary to this oasis in the desert of Republicanism.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Details by the Bohemian and Saxonia.

THE LATEST FROM SYRIA.

BEYROUT, Wednesday, July 11.

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Details to the 1st of July say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burnt and pillaged 151 villages since the 29th of May; while from 7,500 to 8,000 Christian inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are homeless beggars, depending on charity for daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed seven or eight thousand have been butchered in cold blood. The massacres at Damascus were not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian frigate *Radisdy* has been ordered to proceed to Syria to co-operate with vessels of other powers there.

Great agitation prevailed at Aleppo and at Killis City.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—The *Moniteur* says the Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, of the 16th July:

"I have at her t that Majesty should know with what grief I have learned the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria; that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever of the intentions of my Government, I have intrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted."

It is reported in Paris that the French Government has received a communication from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of Russia to act in concert with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet reiterates its opinions that the events now transpiring in the East hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake.

The *Pays* seems to imply that more massacres are in contemplation, and that the existing state of the disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman territory—that the events in Syria were only a prelude to a formidable rising of the Ottoman population against the Christians, and the sinister projects are stated to have been long since concocted by fanatical conspirators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the 4,000 men collected at Tchiflick have not embarked, as the dispatch of a large force has been decided on.

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[From the London Times.]

The accounts received yesterday from the coast of Syria have confirmed all our worst fears. On the 9th of this month the city of Damascus was attacked by the Druses, and 500 Christians are said to have perished. The Christians, with the exception of the Seraglio, were turned over. In short, the whole place seems to have been at the mercy of the marauding army, the Turkish authorities having shown their usual complicity with the aggressors. This frightful proof must remove the scruples of the most cautious and timid. Intervention must take place to save the world from crimes which will be a reproach to it for ages. No one has felt what another week may bring forth. The next mail from Beyrout may inform us that Aleppo has shared the fate of Damascus; that all Jerusalem Christians of every nation and church, including a number of Protestant Englishmen, have been put to the sword. Whatever may have been the beginning of this tragedy, there can be no doubt that it has assumed a most formidable character. Yesterday it was a feud between two mountain tribes; to-morrow it may be the onslaught of the Mussulman races on the Christian, whom recent events have caused them to look upon with increasing hatred and dread. Before succor can arrive, before the Porte can be made to feel that Europe will stand no trifling in this matter, it may be that every village in Syria may, like that of Ain, may be stained with blood. Races which have lived in security for centuries under the protection of the European powers, may be swept from the earth by the mere outbreak of fanaticism, all hopes of a better future may be destroyed, and the regeneration of these unhappy lands made impossible for ever by a single month of unchecked lawlessness. When too late, it may be discovered that civilization has been once more overwhelmed by a deluge, as it was beginning to blossom and to give hopes of bringing forth fruit.

It is strange that a land which was the cradle of Christianity should continue, age after age, to be the place of its sharpest trial. It would almost seem as if a spell hung over that renowned and holy corner of Asia, and condemned it to keep forever its former likeness, to furnish persecutors and martyrs, frenzied multitudes demanding blood, and timid Governors giving up the guiltless to death. Since the days when the Patriarchates of Antioch and Jerusalem went down under the first shock of Arab invasion, the Christians of Syria and Palestine have been the most ill-used subjects of the most fanatical part of Islam. Their fate has generally resembled that of the tribes whom Israel, aided before, found in the same land. They have been exterminated, or reduced to the condition of slaves, or forced to conform to the victorious faith. The small number of Christians now in Syria and Egypt, compared with the vast multitudes whom the first Caliphs found in those countries, shows how active have been all the causes of depopulation. In the earlier periods of the conquest the slaughter was probably enormous; in later times misery has done the work of the sword. The population has died out, or merged into the dominant races. What can be more astounding than the fact that they had a real justification in the evils endured by their fellow Christians, and probably from the religious spirit which prompted such atrocities should not have found a response in some act of cruelty. In Europe and in Asia Minor the Christian has had only to do with the Turk, whose passions have been governed by his qualities as a politician and a ruler. Nowhere in the western parts of the empire have slaves of Greek faith been subjected to habitual ill usage and the periodical violence which has been the portion of the Syrian Christians from their Mussulman masters.

What is to be done in a country in which these things are so often happening, and in which they may happen at any hour? Are we to give up the land with the less right to interest than any other to the human race, that every man of our religion may be exterminated from it and their place supplied by the only the most savage populations of the East? Are we who have kept the Sultan on his throne, to acquiesce in a state of things which will make it an difficult for us hereafter to visit the scenes of Christian history as to penetrate into the mosques of Mecca? Are we to permit Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, and perhaps every city and crowd which had become a volcano, even though it remained but for a few hours.

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THE SOUTHERN EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS TO CHICAGO.

Notes and Incidents by the Way.

LIST OF EXCURSIONISTS.

Their Arrival last Night.

THEIR PROPOSED FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Reception Train from this City.

A more notable affair in the line of excursions has seldom if ever taken place than the visit of the party of distinguished strangers from the extreme South, that reached our city last evening at 11.30 P. M.

It will be remembered by our readers from our previous reference to it, that this is the return excursion from that section, responsive to the visit paid by numerous citizens of the Northwest to New Orleans, some months since, the occasion, then as now, being the appropriate recognition of the importance of the completion of the nearly continuous line of railroad connecting the lakes with the gulf, and thus opening a channel of trade and intercourse superior to all vicissitudes of the season, which "seags" and "sawyers" can never mar.

The connecting lines of railroad forming this route, have united in this excursion, and with those lines acting with them, have made the affair throughout one of lavish liberality, and an entire success thus far.

The labors of our special reporter enable us to present to our readers the leading incidents of the trip, and a complete list of the excursionists, which we have chosen to present entire, for we do not exaggerate the value and importance of this bringing together the various sections of the Union in the persons, on the present occasion, of some of the most distinguished representatives of Southern social life.

MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. F. M. Aldridge, and lady, Coffeeville.
Judge A. M. Clayton, (ex-Judge of the Supreme Court) Lagrange.
Dr. C. Barrow, Vicksburg.
Dr. Wm. F. Camp, Col. Montfort Jones, Joshua R. Hall, Dr. R. C. Jackson, T. D. Frost (Gen. Scott Mike. G. S. K.) and family, Natchez. Mr. Shumacker, Hon. C. C. Shackelford, with a daughter, Miss Orleans Lewis, James W. Lea, and wife, Col. T. D. Thomas, and lady, and daughter, Miss Thos. S. Shackelford and daughter Anna, James Robinson, Commissioner Miss. C. S. Rd Claim's, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. Smith, lady and daughter, Carrollton.
Dr. Valcare and lady, Holly Springs.
Dr. Valcare and lady, Rev. J. R. Avera and daughter, Vaiden.
Levin Lake, S. B. Lake, Gretna.
Hon. A. H. Handy, (Judge of the Supreme Court) Canton.
Hon. Benner, Holly Springs.
Miss Peters, Miss Ellen Peters, Holly Springs.
Wm. Ritter and lady, Miss Jones, Holland, Holly Springs.
Mrs. Bruce Dr. John Fenner, Jackson.
H. H. Chalmers and wife, Coffeeville.
Hon. A. M. W. Clayton.
W. C. Pegues, Holly Springs.
Hon. Henry Hamilton and daughter, J. T. Claiborne, Miss M. D. Cameron, Judge A. H. Handy and daughter, Canton.
Henry B. Palmer, Holly Springs.
Howard Anderson, Miss Anderson, Lord Ingelbarrow, Oxford.
Miss M. K. Partridge and Miss Mary Paine, Holly Springs.
Judge E. S. Henry, Natchez.
Wm. N. Brown and Miss S. F. Fox, Oxford.
Henry R. Pyne, Miss Sallie E. Pyne, Holly Springs.
Hon. T. J. Manson and lady, Holly Springs.
Hon. Jos. M. Davis, Vicksburg.
J. R. Armstrong, Golf ersins.
Miss Ella Lyon, Holly Springs.
G. M. Buchanan, Miss Fanny Buchanan and Miss D. Colody, Oxford.
John M. Anderson, Holly Springs.
P. H. Mitchell, A. J. Ingford, Oxford.
T. J. Moore, Wesley Sharp.
Andrew L. Stockwell and lady, Mrs. James Brown and Miss Porter Brown, Oxford.
S. S. Jones, Yazoo City.
Hon. R. Pearson, Holly Springs.
A. H. Handy (Judge Supreme Court) and daughter, Canton.
J. W. Faut, J. S. Faut, Wm. Harriet Rice, Charles W. Sanderson, Miss Jane Anderson, Holly Springs.
Thos. N. Wendel, Miss M. R. Wendel, Oxford.
Col. R. W. Flournoy and daughter, Miss Mary M. McCassic, Miss M. Campbell, Holly Springs.
Lewis Thomas, Wm. Woodson, W. A. Goodman, W. Arthur and lady, Miss Arthur, Miss Holland, Wm. Kate Porter, Oxford.
Hon. Wm. Barksdale and lady, Greenville.
H. Bowerman, Hon. A. R. Pegues, Miss J. Pegues, Miss E. Pegues, Miss Pegues, Oxford.
Dr. G. F. Nell, Dr. J. C. Addell, Carrollton, Miss.
J. C. McIntyre and lady, Carroll Co., Miss.

KENTUCKY.

R. Hitt and lady, John and wife and lady, R. B. Corbin and three sisters, Miss Scarcroft, Miss Stoddard, Miss Campbell, Miss Dr. Bowman, Miss Dr. Bowman, Miss Dr. Bowman, Judge Brown, Frost, Mobile and C. R. R., lady and two children, Judge Wilkinson and lady, Dr. Dunlap and lady, W. Gaines and lady, W. H. Havens, &c., and Rev. Mr. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Mollie Lancaster, Miss Lancaster, Mr. Carothers, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Gutsche, Miss Bowman, Miss Bowman, Miss Bowman

Press & Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *Evening Post* prints a list of eighty-three American vessels which have been taken while engaged in the infamous Slave Trade, during the last eighteen months, most of which were fitted out at the port of New York, probably by the men who are now actively engaged in electing a Democrat and saving the Union. What else could be expected? When such men as Isaiah Rynders are the appointed officers of the law, upon whose fidelity and honesty its execution depends,—what but this disgraceful showing could be looked for? The country may have the consolation of knowing that when Abraham Lincoln takes the reins, the seat of the horrible traffic will be in places not within the reach of the Federal power!

CATHOLIC PROSCRIPTION—IRISH KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Fathers of the Republic, when they divorced Church and State, and abolished all theological tests in governmental affairs, hoped and believed that they had left no cause for religious intolerance, and that in the dim future of American politics all sects and denominations would vote upon the *merits* of political questions, regardless of the faith of candidates or the requirements of creeds. Opening the door to the incoming of all shades of religious belief—protecting all in the enjoyment of their opinions and rights of worship—cutting up tithes, church-rates and tests—making all men equal before the law—they left the country to their descendants.

Up to this time, the work of the Fathers, except in narrow localities, has not been impaired. Know-Nothingism—a protest against the interference of foreign ecclesiastics in our home matters, and the fraudulent use of a certain foreign element in our political strifes—soon ran itself out. Its proscriptive tendencies, which included all religions and all races, made it hateful to a majority of the American people; and its influence ceased. It made a rapid race and achieved many victories which crumbled in its grasp, and bore no fruit. We opposed it, because we believed in the natural rights of man as man, regardless of his birth-place or religion. The same principles of toleration which made us cry out against lodges, councils, secret meetings and pass words, all having proscription for their object, impel us now. If we could not look with favor upon dark-lantern associations of Americans by birth and Protestants by religion, we shall not be blamed if we declaim against the new and threatening attitude of the Catholic Church and the Catholic Irish in this country. If we could not do wrong that a supposed good might come to the Protestant religion and our countrymen by birth and blood, we shall not be required to hold our peace when we are brought in contact with a worse form of Know-Nothingism, which has for its object the supremacy of another religion and another and an alien race. Now for the application:

The country is enlivened by an active political strife. In the contest are questions which touch great social and economical problems—the extension or non-extension of Slavery over territory now free—the proposed change in the commercial policy, whereby the labor of the farmers and mechanics of the whole land may be better rewarded—the Homestead measure, the adoption of which will insure homes and land for the homeless and landless—the reduction of the expenses of the national administration to a point where they will cease to be oppressive to the payers of duties and taxes—the prohibition of the African Slave Trade, which has sprung into great activity during the life of the dynasty now in power,—these things are widely discussed, but with an exception, by and by to be pointed out, no church or religious organization has thought of dragging theological matters into the strife. The members of all the Protestants sects are scattered through all the parties. Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Universalists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, and all others divide up and vote for this [some for Lincoln, some for] Breckinridge, some for Bell, some for Houston—as their principles or personal preferences impel. Lincoln and Breckinridge are nominally Presbyterians; but who hears that the Presbyterian Church goes as a body for either? There has been a belief, as erroneous as wide-spread, that Mr. Douglas is a Baptist; but are the Baptists for him to a man? We do not know what are Bell's theological notions; but who hears of any sect voting for him in a mass, because he is their brother? The American people and a majority of the naturalized citizens see in the struggle between the parties no theological significance. They are content to maintain the separation between Church and State, which the Fathers established, and to make candidates for popular favor depend upon their ability, honesty and fitness—not their religious belief.

To this rule, among all denominations and sects, there is but a single exception. The Catholic Church and the Catholic Irish are illustrating a new phase of Know Nothingism. The bishops, priests, laymen and journals of that sect and that nation have abandoned the obligations of toleration upon which all others have agreed to act, and, with hardly exceptions enough to prove the rule, have committed themselves to Douglas. Where, we ask, is there in the North or South a Catholic journal that, no matter what its course in regard to the social and economical issues in the contest, opposes him? Where is there an Irish priest who is not openly or secretly his partisan? Where is there an Irish laymen who is not willing to work, vote, or fight that Douglas may succeed?

Now we want to know why this Know-Nothingism is set up? What reason lies behind this unanimous action, so different from that which marks the course of the other religious sects? Is Douglas a Catholic? We do not assert it, but the appearances are against him. He may be or may not be. Thousands say that he is; few say that he is not. We do not care. His religious opinions are his own, and we have no right to meddle therewith. But we have a right to protest in the most emphatic manner against the establishment of religious tests in American politics, in such a way that a numerous and powerful sect, entertaining the dangerous views of government to which all live Catholics must hold, may be ranged almost to the last man in favor of any candidate, no matter who. We want to know, and we have a right to inquire, what it means. Have the Catholic Irish agreed to make an attack upon the principle of toleration by which they are all allowed civil rights, and by voting in a mass for one man, said to be of their Church, bring on again the strife that was long ago supposed to be settled? If not so, what promises have been made by Judge Douglas, that they should be called out of all other organizations, banded together and hurled as a mass against the Republican ranks? What advantages in diplomacy, in legislation, in the distribution of the spoils have they secured, that Know Nothingism in its worst form has sprung up among them? What does it all mean? What danger does it not import? Are Lincoln, Bell, Breckinridge and Houston proscribed because they are Protestants? Is Douglas voted for because he is of the Catholic faith? It behooves men who want to see the principle of religious toleration maintained to ask the answer to these questions.

☞ A thief confined in the jail at Hudson City, Wis., made his escape last week. He left a letter for the editor of the Hudson *Times*, thanking several individuals, his counsel, sheriff, &c. He also says that he wants to vote the Democratic ticket in November, and close confinement is incompatible with such arrangement.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A stranger, while purchasing a ticket at the office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Depot, in St. Joseph, on Friday, was robbed of a satchel containing $2,000 in gold and a valuable watch. The satchel was afterwards found minus the money.

WHEAT CROP.—The Committee on Farms of the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, from a careful estimate, set down the wheat crop of that State for the year 1860, at 21,000,- [illegible] of bushels.

WHOLESALE SUICIDES.—In a family named Quigley, in Walworth Co., Wis., four of the brothers and two of the sisters have committed suicide during the past ten years.

THE DOUGLAS SLAVE CODE PLATFORM.

In a recent article we stated that the following resolution was the first plank in the Douglas platform, adopted at Charleston, and proceeded to comment on it at some length:

"That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on questions of Constitutional law."

The late Chicago *Times* denied that the Squatter platform contained such a plank. We contented ourself with replying that the Wickliffe plank inserted at Baltimore covered substantially the same ground, worded in more strong and comprehensive language. Neither the *Times* nor the *Herald* objected to our statement. We may here remark, that we clipped the above resolution from the N. Y. *Herald*, and saw it in many of our Eastern exchanges.

We were confident that such a plank had been offered and acted upon at Charleston; and to satisfy our curiosity, we took the trouble to look over the record of both the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and here is the result of the investigation:

On April 27th, being the fifth day of the Charleston Convention, the Committee of thirty-three—one from each State, made their first Majority and Minority report. The Majority Report was signed by the fifteen Southern States and California and Oregon—making seventeen States. The Minority Report received the signatures of the members of the Committee from fifteen Northern States, and was presented to the Convention by Edwin Croswell of New York. Among the names attached to it are O. B. Ficklin of Illinois, H. B. Payne of Ohio, A. S. Palmer of Wisconsin, Ben. M. Samuels of Iowa, and P. C. Dunning of Indiana—all Douglasites.

The second plank in the minority (Douglas) platform reads as follows:

Resolved, That all questions in regard to the rights of property (slaves) in States or Territories, arising under the Constitution of the United States, are judicial in their character, and the Democratic party is pledged to abide by and faithfully carry out such determination of these questions as *has been or may be* made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This resolution contains a pledge to pass a slave code, in the expression "the Democratic "party is pledged to carry out the determina- "tion made or to be made by the Supreme "Court, in regard to the rights of property in "the Territories;" and it is a clear and unqualified surrender of the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation," or the "right of the people of a Territory to govern themselves." This resolution received the signatures of all the Douglas members of the Committee.

A long debate followed the report of the two platforms. Payne of Ohio, was put forward by the Douglas members of the Convention to advocate the adoption of the Minority report. Among other things he said: "We "will abide by the decision of the courts. The "Dred Scott decision having been rendered "since the Cincinnati platform was adopted, "renders this proper. We will take that decision, and abide by it, like loyal, steadfast, "true-hearted men. Is not that enough?"

Butler of Massachusetts, replied to Payne. Among other things he said:

"The second resolution was very dangerous. It pledged the Democratic party to all the decisions the Supreme Court might make. Was this the doctrine old Hickory? Why it would be enough to make the bones of Gen. Jackson rattle in his coffin to have such a resolution as that entertained by a Democratic Convention."

Finally, after a long debate, on motion of Bigler of Pennsylvania, both the majority and minority platforms were recommitted by the close vote of yeas 152, nays 151—the Douglas members all voting against recommitment.

On the afternoon of the 28th of April the Committee reported back two platforms. Samuels of Iowa, on behalf of the Minority, (Douglasites,) reported a platform which he said was identical with the report that was presented yesterday by the Minority Committee, except the second resolution which had been stricken out, and substituted by the following:

"That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of Constitutional law."

Ben. Samuels, of Iowa, consumed an hour with a pompous speech advocating the above plank. Others spoke pro and con. On the following Monday a vote was reached on the motion to adopt the Minority (Douglas) resolutions, in lieu of the Majority report. This was the decisive vote, and the one that led to the split in the Convention. The vote was taken by States, and the Minority platform was adopted by yeas **165**, nays **138**. The main plank in it is the one given above.

The Minority report having been thus substituted for the Majority, it was moved to adopt each plank separately. The Southern members objected to the second resolution as not being explicit enough. Amidst a babel of noise and confusion the vote was taken upon it. The Douglasites first voted affirmatively upon it, but finding the South refused to vote, changed their own votes to the negative, amidst cries of "What's the dodge now? That's a back down!" and the like. Stuart of Michigan said, "If the gentlemen from the South did not want that plank, they of the North did not." The disruption of the Convention shortly afterwards took place. Such, in brief, is the history of this Supreme Court Slave Code plank. The Douglasites, it will be seen, deliberately adopted it, thereby bow-stringing their bantling, Squatter Sovereignty. That they afterwards threw it out in a huff, takes away none of their guilt. When they again assembled at Baltimore, Wickliffe, of Louisiana, presented the same Slave Code doctrine in stronger and plainer terms; and on motion of Payne, of Ohio, Douglas' chief spokesman, it was adopted *unanimously*. In his letter of acceptance Douglas makes special mention of the Wickliffe anti-squatter plank, and gives it his unqualified endorsement and approbation.

In order to present this matter in a clear light, we place side by side the Charleston plank that was supported by every Douglas delegate in the Convention on the test vote, and the Wickliffe resolution, adopted unanimously at Baltimore, and singled out for approval in Douglas' letter of acceptance:

CHARLESTON SLAVE CODE PLANK.	WICKLIFFE SLAVE CODE PLANK.
"That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories: "*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will *abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of Constitutional law.*"	"*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the *power of the Territorial Legislature* over the subject of the domestic relations, as *the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court* of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and *enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.*"

The Wickliffe plank is the more obnoxious of the two. To understand clearly the position of Douglas and his followers on this subject, it is only necessary to ascertain what the decision of the Supreme Court is in relation to it. In the 10th vol. of Howard's Reports, page 395—the official publications of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—a summary is given of the points decided in the Dred Scott case, from which we take the following:

3d. "Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property."

4th. "The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "While it remains a Territory Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress, but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution *is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of persons or rights of property.*"

This fully explains both planks,—the Wickliffe as well as the Charleston resolution. Each pledges the party to the following:

1. The right to take slaves into the Territories.
2. The duty of Congress to pass a slave code for the protection of Slavery in the Territories.
3. That Congress cannot prohibit Slavery in the Territories.
4. That the Territories themselves cannot prohibit it.
5. That the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation" is a humbug and a fraud, and was invented by Douglas as a dodge to enable him to escape from Lincoln's hug at Freeport.
6. That the people of a Territory are not allowed to govern themselves, where such government comes in conflict with the assumptions of the American aristocracy—the slave-breeders.

To all of which, jointly and singly, Douglas gives his full acquiescence and sanction in his letter of acceptance.

If any further evidence were required to prove the correctness of these deductions, it would be found in the published opinions of Herschel V. Johnson, who not only endorses them all, but is in favor of the revival of the African Slave Trade, and the further atrocity of the capitalists everywhere owning the laborers, whether white or black. No man opposed to a slave code, no man denying the horrible doctrine that the Constitution recognizes property in man, can honestly support Stephen A. Douglas for President, who is committed by his platform and letter of acceptance to both.

Exciting Contest in St. Louis.

There has never been so exciting a canvass in St. Louis as is going on now. Ward and mass meetings are held nightly. The streets are filled with torchlight processions, Wide-Awakes, Invincibles, and every other species of partisan turnouts. All descriptions of banners, transparencies, emblems and devices are borne on the march or displayed at the places of meeting. The crowds that gather at the market places range from 500 to 10,000 according to the attractions and effort to assemble the masses.

Speakers from abroad have been sent for to aid each side in the fierce struggle. The heat of the battle is on member of Congress. The candidates are Blair, Rep., Barrett, Douglas and Breck. Dem., and Todd, Belleverett. Blair having ousted Barrett from his seat in the contest, in Congress, on the grounds of illegal voting, then resigned the place he had won, and both men have taken an appeal to their constituents for an endorsement. Both are candidates for re-election for the unexpired term, and also for the full term, commencing March 4, 1861. The Belleverett men are running Todd for the long term, but no candidate for the short term.

Most of the Belleverites, it seems, intend to vote for Barrett for the short term and thereby defeat Blair. Barrett is carrying water on both shoulders as between Douglas and Breckinridge and is receiving the united support of both factions. And if, to that he adds the Bell party, it is probable that he will be elected for the short term. But the great fight is on the long, or two year term. We have strong hopes that Blair will come out ahead, and beat the candidate of both factions united. The last time he ran, August 1858, the vote stood as follows:

Barrett (Democrat)	7,057
Blair (Republican)	6,631
Breckinridge (American)	5,668

It will be seen that the three parties were pretty evenly balanced. If the Americans desert their own candidate, Todd, and vote for Barrett, the result can hardly be doubtful.

The election takes place next Monday Aug. 6th. We shall look for the result of this tremendous struggle in a slave-holding city, with deep solicitude. The Republicans are fighting manfully, and facing the slave power boldly in one of its dens. May victory crown the right.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1860.

REMOVAL OF THE POSTMASTER AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The President has just removed Miller, Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, (the friend of S. S. Cox,) and appointed the [illegible]—Miller was for [illegible]. He is also cutting off heads in New [illegible] with great rapidity; but no advertisement is made of these decapitations. The axe falls in secret, and the only notice to the public is when the removed victims are seen walking about headless.

BEQUEST TO THE CHILDREN OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

By the death last week of the mother of Judge Douglas' first wife, who was a Miss Martin, of North Carolina, his two boys, his only children, come into the possession of a large fortune. The Judge has been sent for by his connections in North Carolina, and after his New England tour will probably visit the old North State.

THE LIME POINT SWINDLE.

You will remember Broderick's overwhelming exposure on the Lime Point Purchase in California, for which some $250,000 was asked by the interested parties; but under Broderick's terrible array of facts the Government recoiled. It is now ascertained that the purchase of this Point has just been decided upon by the Administration under the opinion of the Attorney General for $100,000! Broderick proved that it was not worth $20,000. A good deal of this money will go to help out the Breckinridge fund. I will have more to say about Lime Point hereafter.

ANOTHER DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Judge Black has just decided a case which proves his love of justice and of law. When Mr. Broderick last left the Atlantic States for California he made an assignment of his pay to two of his friends, distinguished gentlemen in New York, which, after his death, was approved by his administrators. The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Dickins, declined paying it, owing to the action of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, just before the last adjournment, directed him to pay it, by a mandatory resolution. There being a secret opposition to his paying it, he referred the case to the Attorney General, who decided that he could not pay it—and so the treble authority directing its payment goes for nothing.

The Census of New York.

The reports of the census taken of the city of New York are so nearly made out, that tolerably close computations of the population are made. New York proper is set down as containing 862,257 inhabitants. The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

On the present basis of representation, this city is entitled to nine members of Congress instead of six, as now returned under the apportionment of 1850, including part of Williamsburg. The Seventeenth Ward alone would return one member, and the Eleventh Ward would be entitled almost of itself to another. The figures show very significantly the result of the up-town movement of our people. Nearly all the down-town wards have decreased in the number of their inhabitants, or are on a stand-still. The Second, Third and Fifth Wards have large increase in a business point of view, though they have lost in residents.

The value of the real and personal estate of the city of New York is set down at $702,000,000.

In Brooklyn, the ratio of increase will be very much greater than in the city. The Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, which in 1855 contained 22,000, now has over 42,000. This ward is very wealthy, perhaps the richest in the city of churches.

After the best efforts of the Marshals, it is feared that the total population as returned by them, will fall short from 50,000 to 150,000 of the real number of inhabitants of the city of New York, owing to the absence of many citizens from town, the stupidity and wilful misrepresentation of some persons, and the absolute refusal of not a few to respond to the questions. This will be equivalent to the loss of one representative in Congress.

Late from the Slaving Fleet.

By a recent arrival from the coast of Africa, we learn, says the Boston *Traveller*, that there were seven American vessels in the Congo river, June 4th, trading of course, but the names of which were not reported. English cruisers had been alongside of them all, found that they were not to be boarded with impunity, and prudently hauled off, as several officers had recently been reprimanded by the Admiralty for going on board American vessels without permission. Incidentally we have been informed, that a regular fleet of vessels clear from different ports of the United States at the same time, and that distributed among them are stores and water to fit out two or three of them for slavers and that when the coast is clear they all combine to aid the selected vessels in receiving stores and slaves with the greatest possible dispatch. By these means seven or eight vessels may be all engaged in the slave trade, without having on board sufficient slave material to convict any one of them.

This system might be termed the "mutual aid dodge." We understand that it works successfully. It rarely happens that there is more than one cruiser near a noted slave mart, and if she should succeed in making a prize, she generally leaves the place with it and proceeds to St. Helena or Sierra Leone. Aware of her absence the "mutual aid" slavers dispatch as many of their number as possible and generally run clear. We have also been informed, that two or three swift steam slavers were fitting out on the coast from ports in Cuba, and that great gains were expected from them. As we have no steam vessels of the class required for such a trade, we suppose they have been built in England, and are of iron.

If these statements are correct, the slave trade, in the language of the markets, may be noticed as "active, with an increased demand."

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—Mr. McDuffie, who lately deceased in Pennsylvania, bequeathed $10,000 to the Methodist church, $10,000 to the Asylum for the Blind, $30,000 to his nephew, and $43,000 to Mrs. Abbott, of this city. These bequests take effect upon the death of Mrs. McDuffie, now in her ninety-fifth year.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Harvard Commencement—A new President—Regatta at Worcester—Zouaves in New England—Geo. T. Curtis on Lincoln—Gen. Butler turned out of the party at Lowell—Gerald Massey and Thomas Hood.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, July 28, 1860.

I have not proposed to give you a detailed account of commencement at Harvard College, for the reason that I saw but little of it and did not wish to see more unless under circumstances of greatly increased hospitality. It seemed as though special pains was taken to provide for no one outside of a circle of dignitaries. With great labor I managed to hear about half of the speakers, and I should judge from these specimens that there is a good deal of style and not much vigor in the Harvard type of educated (?) boys. Phillips, himself a fine scholar and very manly, said after hearing the exercises of the Yale students two or three years ago:—"These graduates are men; we graduate boys at Harvard." There is much more of education for the show of it at Harvard than at Yale, less for the sake of good work and human welfare.

The graduating class have been found from accurate statistics to stand in politics and in religious belief as follows: Democrats 9, Union 23, Republicans 74. In faith 58 are Unitarian and 48 Trinitarian. Mr. Douglas occupied a place on the platform, and it was currently reported that he expected to receive the degree of LL.D. He sat next to the distinguished President of Yale College, Rev. Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, an earnest and able anti slavery Republican and a man who sees through a sham and hates mean men as few men can.

On Thursday, the 19th, the new President, C. C. Felton, LL.D., late professor of the Greek language and literature, was inaugurated. The *Courier* paid Gov. Banks a compliment for his speech on the occasion. Dr. Osgood of New York, delivered the alumni oration, after which President Felton delivered his inaugural. The Rev. Dr. Peabody leaves the finest Unitarian parish in New England, in Portsmouth, N. H., to become preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian morals. He will enter on the new work on September. After the inauguration there was an alumni dinner at Harvard Hall, at which O. W. Holmes, Jr., presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Banks, President Felton, Chief Justice Shaw, Edward Everett, Dr. Holmes, Ex President Walker, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Sterns of Amherst College, and Thomas W. Higginson. Among other sentiments was one in honor of Charles Sumner, which was received with tremendous applause and great cheering. I notice that Wendell Phillips, Garrison, and Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., are among the editors for the coming year of the magazine published by the students.

The College Union Regatta, at Worcester, on the 24th and 25th proved a great affair in more senses than one. Harvard won the champion colors. An Albany boat won the first prize in the race on the second day, making better time than the Harvard made the day before in the College race. A good deal of rowdyism ran wild through the town during the stay of the students. I hear that the faculty of Yale College have passed a law forbidding participation in any regattas out of New Haven. The citizens of Worcester will not care to invite the boys to row and *rows* another year.

The Chicago Zouaves have visited us, to the great satisfaction of everybody. They will have the credit of setting on foot a great improvement of the condition of the volunteer companies of the whole country. Such is the influence of one example of work well done.

Mr. Geo. T. Curtis made a speech at a Bell and Everett meeting the other day in which he objected to Abraham Lincoln on the ground that he is not known. One would suppose that the famous contest with Douglas, and the action of the Chicago Convention constituted something of a biography, though Mr. Lincoln has not the advantage of being a star in the *Ledger* advertisements. If this is not enough, there will be a life issued from the ballot box in November from which he that runs shall read who Abraham Lincoln is. Mr. Curtis further said that he was amazed at the number of conservative men who are supporters of the Republican candidates. It is to be hoped that Mr. Curtis is able to support an increased and protracted amazement, for he will find growing cause for it until November. It is seriously reported that Mr. Everett will withdraw on the ground that he is sold to Douglas. I do not think he will do it, because I doubt whether he will know that he has been sold until election day.

There was a stormy Democratic meeting at Lowell on the 26th. It was called to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, but a Douglas president was appointed, a motion made to vote Gen. Butler out of the party, and the thing virtually accomplished by the groans and hisses of the crowd. Gen. Butler was a popular leader until he wheeled round at Charleston. He made a desperate effort to be heard and to appeal to old grounds of confidence in him, but it would not answer. He was driven from the meeting with a storm of hisses and hootings.

The Ticknors have just brought out a new edition of the poems of Gerald Massey, the fresh and vigorous poet of the popular heart of England, not alone of the politics and social ideas of the masses, but also of the loves and blessings and trials of English homes. Massey dedicates the volume to Jas. T. Fields. It contains from 130 to 140 pages of new matter, much of the finest which he has yet written. The same publishers have issued the memorials of Thomas Hood and it is confidently expected that they will soon bring out a complete edition of Hood's writings, a thing much needed.

DOCTOR.

Crops in Carroll County.

FAIR HAVEN, Carroll Co., July 29, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We had a heavy shower here on Saturday night. Wheat, barley and oats are nearly all cut and in shock, and are not damaged any yet. Stacking will be vigorously prosecuted this week, should the weather prove favorable.

For the size of our county, and number of inhabitants, we challenge any other spot in the State to produce as many bushels of grain, or as many *Lincoln votes* next fall as we can.

Death of Olliver Newberry.

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 31.]

The announcement of the death of the well-known citizen whose name is at the head of this article will be received with universal regret by all classes of citizens in this community, where he has occupied a respectable and influential position for many years. Mr. Newberry died at his residence on Fort street yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, after an illness of only three weeks. He had been suffering from an attack of erysipelas, which affected his lower limbs only, and which gave promise of yielding to the remedies administered by his physician, so much so that on the previous evening his friends had been advised that he was beyond any immediate danger. Yesterday morning he was feeling very comfortable and cheerful, and at noon partook of a hearty repast. Soon, however, indications were apparent that the fatal disease had fastened upon the vital organs, and death ensued with wonderful suddenness.

Mr. Newberry was one of the old class of citizens. He was born near New Haven in the State of Connecticut, in 1789, and was consequently 71 years of age. While he was yet a youth his parents emigrated to Western New York, which was then considered as the far west. On the breaking out of the last war with England, young Newberry volunteered his services in defence of his country, and marched with the company of which he was a member to Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, but the engagement at that point had taken place before his arrival. He was, however, called upon to perform military duty in other directions, and served faithfully during the term of his enlistment. At the close of the war he settled in Ohio, where he remained about seven years, removing to Michigan in 1820. He has since resided in Detroit.

Upon his arrival in this city he entered into mercantile business, opening a general store in the building on Griswold street, now occupied by ex Justice Bagsworth. He subsequently did quite an extensive business as a fur trader. When the commerce of the lakes began to attract the attention of capitalists and vessels became numerous Mr. Newberry was among the first to enter into the forwarding and commission business, and has since held a position among the leading shipping merchants of the city. He has built and owned a large number of steamboats and vessels, in which he has been more fortunate than any of his cotemporaries. The steamer Michigan, which has for years been on the route between Buffalo and Green Bay, was built by him, as also a predecessor of the same name which served a faithful term. Besides these he has put many other first class boats upon the lakes, among them the old Illinois, of which the celebrated Captain Blake was the commander for a long time, also the Nile and numerous others of less note. With these vessels his name has been carried into every port on the vast stretch of Inland waters, and no where has it been known but with respect. In the prosecution of his business, by diligent application, strict integrity and honorable dealing, he has amassed a large fortune.

Mr. Newberry was never married, and of course leaves no family. He has, for a number of years kept house, a maiden sister filling the position of housekeeper. Besides her, three brothers survive him, one of whom, Henry is a resident of Detroit.

[Walter L. Newberry, Esq., of this city is a brother of the deceased.—EDS. P. & T.]

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT OF THE RUSSIAN SERF EMANCIPATION SCHEME.—We copy the following important paragraph from one of the last letters of the Boston *Traveller's* Paris correspondent:

I may note among new books of the week, "Truth about Russia," by Prince Pierre Dolgorouky, showing all the ulcers which corrupt that great body politic, and indicating what, in the Prince's opinion, is the only remedy for the evils exposed. We read this book with the greater interest, as we are daily looking for a great revolution in Russia. The Czar has abandoned his scheme of emancipation. He proves not to be the man able to cope with the formidable obstacles to that policy. A rising of the serfs is anticipated.

A DOG OVER NIAGARA FALLS WITHOUT INJURY.—The truth of such stories, as we have been told, (without receiving much credence,) of dogs going over the Falls and surviving the passage, was tested the other day, according to the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, and fairly established. The *Gazette* says:

John, the drayman, threw his dog into the rapids near Goat Island Bridge, and immediately afterwards went to the foot of the ferry stairs and found him but little injured by the tremendous leap. The experiment was tried to convince some incredulous persons.

Schurz and Blair in St. Clair.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BELLEVILLE, July 28, 1860.

I desire for the encouragement of our friends every where to say that the Republicans of old St. Clair are wide awake and at work. We had a glorious ratification meeting last Saturday, the 28th. Our notices of the meeting had been published but a few days, yet there was by far the largest meeting ever held in our county, and perhaps the largest ever convened south of Springfield. Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., made one of his most able and eloquent speeches, which was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Carl Schurz then spoke in German, and to judge from the enthusiasm and applause of his hearers, his speech must have been a masterly one. At all events it convinced a number of German Democrats that they had been deceived and misled by the bogus Democracy, and they determined to leave the rotten old concern, and join the Republican party.

Schurz was followed by Hon. Joe. Gillespie, our candidate for Congress, who seemed to be inspired. He completely scathed the old Clay Whigs who are now running after this strange God, Douglas. In fact it was one of the best speeches I ever listened to from anybody. There was speaking in the evening by Mr. Allen, our candidate for elector, and Fred. Hecker in German, both of whom made most eloquent speeches. But the grandest spectacle was the torchlight procession. Mr. Schurz said he had never seen one anywhere equal to it.

The Democrats have called a Congressional ratification meeting at this place on the 22d of August, and *they say* that they will get up as big a meeting by calling in all the tribes of the faithful from every county of the Congressional District, as we had on Saturday last, which was only called as a County meeting, and with but few days notice. But after all their efforts in giving long notice and sending drummers into every county of the District, I predict it will be one grand fizzle. Indeed Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty are nearly played out, even down in Egypt, and it will be hard for Don Morrison and other "quasi Whig" leaders, whose political lives are also rapidly drawing to a close, to infuse any life or spirit into the rotten old corpse of bogus Democracy.

Fremont beat old Buck in this county 263 votes. We now intend to give Old Abe and the whole ticket—Legislative and all—at least 600 majority. We also intend to elect John Scheil to the Senate from this District, which will be a gain for us. Douglasites are beginning to see that they cannot carry the State for "little Dug," and they will fight desperately, and use every means, fair or foul, in their power to carry the Legislature, defeat Trumbull for the Senate, and secure the districting of the State for Congress and future Legislatures. Let Republicans, therefore, be on their guard in this respect.

ST. CLAIR.

Nominations in Vermillion County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DANVILLE, Ill., July 30, 1860.

Our County Convention for nominating candidates for county officers was held at the Court House on last Saturday, and was the occasion of an unusual outpouring of the people.

The attendance was larger than has been witnessed at a similar gathering for many years, and aside from a warm personal contest for the offices of representative and circuit clerk, was entirely harmonious.

The following most excellent ticket was placed in the field:

For Representative—Oscar F. Harmon.
For Circuit Clerk—Elijah A. McKee.
For Sheriff—James Probst.

They are all good, true, sound Republicans. Mr. Harmon was our last member in the House, and this indorsement of his private and public character by the Republicans of the county, is well merited. His record shows him to have been a working and efficient member, and aside from his high rank as a lawyer, he is a shrewd business man, and well understands the tricks of the Douglasites. If all the Republican members of the next House are as good men as O. F. Harmon, great and good results will crown the session.

We fully appreciate in this locality the importance of a fair and equitable apportionment by the next General Assembly, and the re-election of Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, and are bound to do our duty in the accomplishment of both.

Listen for about seven hundred majority from old Vermillion next November.

Yours for the cause, VERMILLION.

The Bloomington Debate—Opinion of a Correspondent.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I observe that the "Small Consolidated," has a communication from some veracious correspondent at Bloomington, claiming that the joint discussion at that place last Friday, between Senator Trumbull and Jim Allen, resulted in a signal triumph of the valorous Jim, and giving a pretended synopsis of the argument on either side—with how much fairness any one can see by referring to your verbatim report of Monday morning.

I wish to say that I was present on that occasion, and if Lyman Trumbull was vanquished then and there, why, commend me to defeat all the rest of my life! The fact is that while the redoubtable Jim was going through the tirade of sophistry and slang, which comprised his arguments, (heaven save the mark!) the Hibernian element, of which there was a fair sprinkling, on every occasion when Jim rolled his eyes in his peculiarly African style, set up one of those diabolical howls, heard only at wakes; but when the distinguished Senator came to reply, and by a few well directed strokes knocked the props from under the edifice which the gubernatorial aspirant had erected with so much agony, the Hibernians subsided, and many of the leading Douglas men left the ground, not at all relishing "the law and testimony" which the speaker poured in upon them. Lovejoy's flagellation of poor Ficklin, which succeeded was the most amusing exhibition ever witnessed. I predict that the day is far distant when Jim Allen will wish to meet Lyman Trumbull in "battle array" again, or when O. B. Ficklin will wish to speak from the same stand with Owen Lovejoy.

As an indication of the feeling there, as to who had won the laurels, I would say that the squatters announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, at the close of the discussion, that distinguished "Great Principle" advocates would address their brethren in the Court House yard in the evening, when Owen Lovejoy's old legislative record was to be aired. The Republicans were to have a meeting at Phoenix Hall. At the appointed time the Republicans assembled in the Hall, but the Court House yard was silent as the grave! In order to accommodate the crowds who could not get into the Hall, after waiting a long time, and seeing no indications of squatter sovereigns in the Court House yard, the meeting adjourned thither, lighted up and had some capital speeches from Messrs. Judd and Grimshaw. The squatters got out of it the next morning by claiming that the Republicans *stole their place of meeting*. Probably they felt oppressed by the laurels already won!

So much for the victory (?) of Jim Allen the valorous! He had much better stick to his epistolary warfare with Dick Yates, and if, as the consolidated's correspondent alleges, the Democracy of McLean are much encouraged by the debate, my private opinion is that they should be presented a leather medal by the invincible Jim, for I am sure nothing could ever discourage such a "jolly" set of Mark Tapley's.

A CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

Judge Hassaureck in Decatur.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DECATUR, July 30, 1860.

We have this day enjoyed a rare treat in a speech from Judge Hassaureck, of Ohio, in the English and German language, to about 800 voters. The speech in English lasted about one hour—the one in German two and a half hours. To say they were both good would not do them justice, for they were extra and did more good for the Republican cause than any two speeches ever delivered in this city before. The Germans are highly delighted, this being the first German speech ever delivered in Decatur. We are in hopes the State Central Committee will send us two or three more German speakers during the campaign. There are lots of good material to become Republicans since the twin birth of Sham Democracy. Our townsman, R. J. Oglesby, is doing a giant work for the good cause. His election to the State Senate is a sure thing. We have over 200 working Wide-Awaks. Our opponents, imitating us in all things, have organized a Hickory Club. At their *Grand Parade* to the cars for Springfield it numbered just 27 men and about 28 torches, led by a son of the Emerald Isle. You may look for a tremendous change in Egypt at the next election. Old Macon will wheel into line.

MELTON.

A Reminiscence of 1858.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

PEORIA, Ill., July 31, 1860.

Is Douglas a Catholic? That's the question. You have given some very strong affirmative evidence, and as yet no one seems able to produce anything but a bare denial in support of the negative. So far as the question affects Mr. D.'s moral or religious character, it is not of the least importance; but when we take into consideration the ambition of the Catholic Church for power and influence in the affairs of our government, in connection with the fact that this Church is combining its whole strength upon Mr. Douglas, the question becomes important, if not startling.

There are certain significant circumstances connected with a visit of Mr. Douglas to this city two years ago which I have never seen alluded to since the occasion which gave rise to them. Allow me to call attention to them.

Mr. D., arrived in this city on Saturday, Aug. 18, from Elmwood. On the same day Bishop O'Reagan arrived here from Chicago, escorting Mrs. Douglas. Mr. D., with an immense crowd of Irish Catholics, met them at the depot, when a procession was formed, which, headed by a band of music, proceeded first to escort the Bishop to his head-quarters, after which it escorted Mr. and Mrs. Douglas to theirs. The following Sabbath was a grand gala day among the Catholics. At an early hour a band of music was stationed in front of St. Mary's Church, and the report was circulated throughout the city that the Bishop and Mr. Douglas and lady were to be the attractions of the day. Thousands thronged the church, and in due time the chief characters of the occasion arrived, and were received with appropriate distinction. The exercises were lengthy and imposing and Mr. Douglas testified his appreciation of them at their close by dropping a $20 gold piece into the contribution box. In the afternoon, St. Mary's Society formed in procession, and headed by the distinguished strangers, marched to St. Joseph's Church, where similar exercises were gone through with.

Now all this does not perhaps prove that Mr. Douglas is a Catholic; but transpiring in an orthodox community like ours, let me ask if it is a reasonable presumption that he is a Protestant?

S. C. R.

From Washington.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.

THE ULTRA SOUTHERNERS' GAME.

Great efforts are just now being made by the ultra Southern men in South Carolina and Mississippi, to secure the election of such gentlemen to the Legislature in these States as will instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives not to take their seats, in case Lincoln is elected President. The extreme Southern party see their chance now to urge violent measures, and it is their intention to do so, in the hope of intimidating the North.

DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.

Douglas is utterly prostrate at the South, and his friends hardly dare to open their mouths. It has been confidently predicted for the last month that Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, would take the stump for Douglas, but up to this time he has maintained an ominous silence, which looks as though he was afraid to face the public sentiment of his State. A gentleman from Georgia tells me that as a politician he is emphatically "played out" at home; that the people have entirely lost confidence in him, and that he has been shorn of the once powerful influence he wielded.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, a Douglas organ in Georgia, issued a card calling on its subscribers in the different counties, to indicate the political preference of their representatives, in the Legislature, for President. So far, it appears from the responses, which must be anything but consoling to the *Constitutionalist*, that all the Democratic members heard from, are for Breckinridge, and I believe several of the American members are for him, and against Bell. The inquiry instituted by the *Constitutionalist* derives importance from the fact, that in Georgia, the electors must have an absolute majority of the popular vote to be chosen. Failing in this, the Legislature chooses the Electors. The Legislature is strongly Democratic and decidedly for Breckinridge. This is one of the States that the Bell and Everett men hoped for, and the Douglasites pretended to claim. From the simple statement of facts made, the people of your section can estimate at its true value the braggadocio of the Bell and Douglas orators.

THE CONTEST

is clearly between Lincoln and Breckinridge, and voters should determine their action accordingly. In the South the Douglasites claim your State as certain for Douglas. The Bell men, with the same impudence, claim New York and Massachusetts.

So goes the game of brag.

THE TROUBLES AT OCCOQUAN, VA.,

Happily terminated without bloodshed. The result can in no wise injure the Republican party. It is but another of the many instances of Pro-Slavery intolerance, and will only go to aid in recruiting the great Republican army which will take possession of the Capital on the 4th of March next. The failure of the authorities of Virginia to protect the town from attack, after the promise of Gov. Letcher to do so, will indicate how petty mobocracy has taken possession of the ancient commonwealth.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The news of the intended visit of the Great Eastern to the waters of the Chesapeake has created quite a stir, and vast crowds will congregate at Annapolis to bid her welcome. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, I learn, will make the most liberal arrangements, to afford citizens of the west and South an opportunity of visiting the Leviathan, upon reasonable terms.

Prince Albert's Farm.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

LONDON, June 24, 1860.

As I have been somewhat of an agriculturist, I hope my remarks as to what I shall say on Prince Albert's farm will not be devoid of interest to some of your readers. It is situated near Windsor Castle, about twenty miles southwest of the city, occupies 1,000 acres, 100 of which is never plowed, and is wooded and sown with orchard grass, top-dressed every four years with liquid manure. The arable land is subsoiled every two or three years with four enormously large Scotch horses driven tandem; rotation of crops much the same as ours, without the Indian corn.

Barley and oats are crushed in mill, driven by steam; keeps eighty short horn and Alderney cows; cow-stalls made of iron; iron trough always full of water in each stall, with waste pipe to gutter behind them, and thence to manure shed, from which it is pumped into carts, similar to ours for watering streets, and sprinkled over the grass. Keeps none but Suffolk and Berkshire pigs; prefers former on account of their taking on fat—as one of the swineherds said, "a dale of fat a dale quicker."

The pig pens are of stone, and paved with stone, being lower in the center, from which the pipe conducts the liquid manure to keep. In the garden I saw peach, apricot and plum trees trained espalier; pine apples, strawberries and grapes in all stages of growth, the latter finer than in countries to which they are indigenous, and ripe all the year round. Melons will not grow in the open air, but they have very fine ones in frames. Her Majesty must certainly fare sumptuously every day. There are forty men to attend to the garden alone.

Mr. Tait, the gentlemanly manager of the farm, gave me every information desired. I also went to see the Queen's stables at Buckingham Palace—they would make more comfortable dwellings than two-thirds of the people of London live in. English farriers have found out that the upper part of the stall ought to be lowest by two inches at least.

There are in those stables one hundred and six horses. Her Majesty is partial to grays, and may frequently be seen driving two in hand, in Windsor Park. The Princess Alice drives four ponies, and is said to be an excellent horsewoman. I saw the eight cream colored horses that draw Her Majesty at the time of opening or dissolving Parliament.

Their harness is red morocco, gold mounted, cost $20,000, and the state carriage cost $35,000, ninety years ago.

A Fish's Nest and What was in it.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial* gives a graphic account of the habits of a pair of sticklebacks in his aquarium, and of the general appearance of his marine museum. He says:

About a month ago the male sticklebacks began to assume very brilliant colors—a vermilion red underneath, and a deep sea green on the back—and then to form nests in the sea lettuce, and the females spawned. For a day or two the nests were vigilantly watched by the males, but subsequently abandoned. Suspecting that the hermit crabs had been filibustering among them, I removed those gentlemen from the tank, with everything else likely to disturb the interesting process I was anxious to observe, leaving in it, in fact, only the actiniæ and a few shrimps and sea-snails.

I then procured another pair of sticklebacks from the museum, the female being nearly spawning. Within twenty-four hours the male was busy in his pleasant work of nest-making, his little body glowing with vermilion and all the hues of the rainbow, and I can describe from personal observation fact in natural history, which but for the aquarium could never have been known.

The nest is made of fragments of sea-weed, and the whole duty devolves upon the male. The construction occupied him two days. His activity was wonderful. On the third day, I judged by the actions of both fishes that the nest was completed and the moment of spawning at hand. The opening in the nest was not quite so large as a three cent piece. Taking a last survey of the new domicil, the male then drove the female into it, and she remained there about seventy seconds.

When she entered the nest the excitement of the male was so intense that his back changed from a dark green to a pure silver. The moment she had passed through the nest and came out denuded of her spawn, his colors resumed their full brilliancy, and he renewed his activity in adding fibres of sea-weed to the nest, carrying them in his mouth, adjusting them with the utmost care, and keeping them in place by the aid of particles of gravel diligently collected from the bottom of the tank.

I should like to picture before your readers my aquarium as it now appears. The water is as transparent as light. The brown rocks and bright green sea-lettuce finely contrast with each other. The actiniæ—white, red, and brown—are in full bloom, the delicate lace-work of their florescence expanded. Shrimps, with their beautifully transparent forms, are carelessly traveling across the area of the tank, and Mr. Stickleback "from rosy morn to dewy eve," is incessantly darting into the miniature caves, searching for animalculæ or small crustacea, radiant with vermilion and blue and emerald, his eyes glowing like carbuncles, and ever and anon hovering over his nest, as a humming-bird flutters around a flower, and woe to the stray shrimp that approaches that sacred and well guarded spot. In fifteen days I expect to see a shoal of young sticklebacks in his company.

In a subsequent communication, the writer continued his interesting description as follows:

In the account of my salt-water aquarium, which you deemed of sufficient interest to publish, I mentioned that in about fifteen days I expected to have a shoal of sticklebacks. They came sooner than I expected. The nest was disturbed accidentally on the fourteenth day after the female spawned, and your correspondent anticipated that his experiment had resulted in a failure. Better luck awaited me, however. I perceived on the morning following the accident that the male stickleback still hovered round the spot, that his gorgeous colors were increased in brilliancy, and that he was extraordinarily excited and vigilant.

If even a stray snail came near his shattered nest he would seize it by the fleshy part, carry it across the tank and angrily throw it into the most distant corner; and woe to the luckless shrimp that dared to come within six inches of his demolished domicil, while to touch the outside of the glass wall with the finger was to throw him into a frenzy of pugnaciousness.

I therefore took a magnifying glass and began a careful examination of the locality of the broken nest, and I confess to sharing somewhat in the excitement of my little friend of the crimson and emerald vesture when I discovered a school of young sticklebacks, which, on dispensing with the glass, I could barely distinguish with the naked eye. They were congregated in a cave or basin close to the damaged nest, and for the first day were not permitted to stray the eighth of an inch from that locality.

On the second day they were permitted, now clearly visible to the naked eye, but infinitesimal in their proportions, to spread into a shoal of about an inch and a half in diameter. If one straggled away from the rest, Mr. Stickleback very promptly took him in his mouth as a cat would her kitten and deposited it close by the nest, in such a manner as plainly to say, "Stop there for punishment until you learn obedience and good behavior."

What most interested and surprised me, however, was, that towards sundown, their vigilant guardian gently drove them all into the remains of the nest, and carefully covered them over with sea-weed, literally put them to bed and tucked in the clothes, as carefully and tenderly as ever fond mother performed the same offices for her darling child, which, considering the sex of the guardian, struck me as highly honorable to his paternal character.

On the third day—I write when they are only four days old—they were permitted a wider range, liable always to be brought back as before when they strayed too far, and were put to bed a little later. They were stirring, too, this morning, a little earlier than they were yesterday morning. Thus I have been enabled, and thus may any of your readers be enabled, to increase the knowledge of natural history in those of its most interesting phases which have heretofore been secluded from human observation. Permit me once more to say that there cannot be a purer and more instructive home pleasure than an aquarium.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homeopathy has been recognized by the States of Ohio and Michigan, in the late appointment of physicians to the State Prisons, and the Allopaths of Ohio are very indignant at the innovation. An indignation meeting of M. D.'s was held in Columbus last week.

DECAY OF SLAVERY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The returns of the census of Wood county, Va., show a heavy falling off in the slave population; and we now have the census of Cabell county, which shows only 216 slaves and 10 free negroes against 389 slaves and 8 free negroes in 1850.

—A minister from an adjoining township in this county, says several of his neighbors who heard Mr. Clay, on Wednesday night last in our city, have signified their intention to abandon bogus Democracy and support those true men, Lincoln and Hamlin. The Republicans have done a wise thing in having Mr. Clay visit this part of the State.—*Evansville, (Ind.,) Journal.*

CUBA SUGAR PLANTATIONS.—The Cuban *Messenger* says the production of the best cultivated plantations averages 23 boxes per negro, or 10,000 pounds; but in the greater part of those estates where the modern machinery has not been introduced, only 11 boxes, or 4,750 pounds of sugar can be reckoned per negro. There are above 2,000 sugar estates on the whole island, and the number increases almost daily. In 1775 there were in all the islands 483 sugar estates.

—It is generally understood that Tom Corwin will be a candidate from his Congressional district, and of course will be elected. He first entered Congress in 1830, and is now the only member who entered that body so long since, though there are several new members who have served a longer term than he has. Of those who were then members of Congress from Massachusetts, but two—Edward Everett and George Grennell—are now living. Of the forty-eight who were then United States Senators, all but four are dead. The four are: Peleg Sprague, then of Maine, Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, John Tyler, of Virginia, and Benjamin Ruggles, of Ohio.

FIRE AT VILLAGE CREEK, ALLEMAKEE.—The flouring mill and shingle machine at Village Creek, Allemakee county, Iowa, were destroyed by fire on the 23d inst. The pecuniary loss is estimated at $10,000, but the loss to the vicinity is much more than that, as the flouring mill afforded a home market for grain and the convenience of grist. This is a great loss to Village Creek, which, till this blow was inflicted on it, was among the most flourishing villages in Northern Iowa.—*Dubuque Herald.*

DOUGLAS DEPRECATING AGITATION.—The spectacle of Mr. Douglas holding on by the balustrade of the Revere House, and bemoaning before a Boston audience the agitation of the slavery question in Congress, and the consequent neglect of the material interests of the country, finds its only parallel in Pecksniff, holding himself up by the bannister of Mrs. Todger's third story, and under the stimulating influence of Mrs. Todger's punch, uttering moral precepts, in maudlin tones, for the instruction of Mrs. Todger's young lodgers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Circulars furnished, giving discount from List, or nett prices at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 5 per cent. off for Cash.
Wire Mill, 28th street; Warehouse, 81 John St., NEW YORK.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81 RANDOLPH STREET 81

RICHMOND & CO.,
Agents for the
New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,
and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of
FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS,
Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via them on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA
At Lower Rates than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136 Lake Street No 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

Smith, Pollard & Co,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 South Water Street 191

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,
my7-c-ly

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.
JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-ly 177 Randolph street.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CRESSANGE,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New styles and full lines of
SILK BRAID, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &c. SILK WATCH GUARDS, FIRE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BROOCHES, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY BEADS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, BOSSON'S ACCORDEONS, &c., &c.,
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.
jy4c680-3m

"TYCOON."
Explanation in a Few Days.
[jy31-c90-ly]

E. H. SARGENT,
APOTHECARY,
At the New Prescription Drug Store,
COR. RANDOLPH AND STATE STS.
The above Store will be opened this day with a carefully selected stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and New Preparations, Toilet and Fancy Goods, Delicacies for Invalids and the Sick, choice articles of Food and for Cooking purposes, Fine Perfumery, Brushes, Shoulder Braces and Trusses, Surgical Instruments, &c.
All articles put up at this establishment will be of the
BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE.
Personal attention will be given to the Dispensing of Medicine.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860. au1-c835-1w

PIKE'S PEAK.
Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill.
As Agents for Messrs. Eames & Bickford, the Patentees of the above Mill, we are prepared to furnish teams at the shortest notice. These Mills are superior to all others in simplicity, size, lightness, durability and capacity, and can be fitted out by us with Engines, Hose, Belting, and all other necessary Mining Implements on the most favorable terms. One of the Mills is always on exhibition at our store. We are also Agents for the sale of
Ericsson's Caloric Engines,
One of which can be seen in operation at our store at all times.
All kinds of Machinery for working wood and iron constantly on hand. HIGGINS, BOWEN & CO., No. 205 Randolph street.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Purdee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advancements made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, M. W. SEYMOUR.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. [illegible]

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
[illegible] Washington street, Chicago.

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of
PALM OIL,
Put up in suitable packages, for sale at the Soap Factory [illegible]
Post Office address Box 1144. THOMAS DOUGALL.

100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES,
For sale at the
Corn Exchange Bag Factory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
181 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities.
PARSONS, PITKIN & RAMSEY,
South Water Street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE.
PARSONS, PITKIN & RAMSEY,
South Water Street.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER.
VanSchaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his good assortment of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Sheet Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 3 Irons and 2 Irons.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for use 1 and 2 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace.
Cheap Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Boils, and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
47 STATE STREET.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
☞ 1860 ☜
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 Randolph Street.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles with a REVOLVING Can and SPIRAL BLADE. [illegible] the freezing of the cream—the other [illegible] it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of ice.
The most ECONOMICAL in cost, as it is the most DURABLE in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 State Street.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com, Straight, Round and Bent.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain (Palm Leaf, Trimmed, all Sizes.)
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to [illegible]
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE ST.

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALE BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS, Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
123 LAKE STREET.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles always to be found at the [illegible] Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, FORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other descriptions of SCALES, a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c, &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest [illegible] and all will do well to call at 183 South Water [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 73 LAKE STREET.

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon [illegible]
Goodno's Improved Artificial [illegible]

Special Notices.
☞ Why does Cristadoro's [illegible]
☞ Invigorate the System [illegible]
☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, [illegible]
☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases [illegible]
F. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plaster [illegible]
☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin [illegible]
☞ Bourbon Whisky B[illegible]
☞ Those who are Curious [illegible]
☞ Barry's Tricopherous [illegible]
☞ Congress Water.—Mu[illegible]
CONGRESS W. WATER.
☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. S[illegible]
"BOKER'S BIT[illegible]"
Machinery, Hardware [illegible]
PURE AIR AND VENTILATION [illegible]
FAY & COMPANY
Machinery D[illegible]
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
STATIONARY STEAM [illegible]
AND BOILERS [illegible]
Woodworth Planing [illegible]
Doane's Patent Resawing [illegible]
Doane's Stave and Barrel [illegible]
Doane's Heading Lathe [illegible]
Doane's Shingle [illegible]
Dutch Anker [illegible]
BOLTING CLOTHS [illegible]
Chicago Lead [illegible]
STEWART'S COOK [illegible]

80,000 ...ARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

...OR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER.
Van Schaack ...
[illegible]
...tlake's Patent Stove Furnace ...
...STATE STREET.

...ENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
...'S CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE ...ASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ... Randolph Street, ...

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles ... [illegible] ... For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S, ... STATE STREET. General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
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Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red,
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST.

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET.

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WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALE BOOKS, Manufactured and for sale by JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS, Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
Stationers, Blank-Book Manufacturers and Job Printers,
123 ....LAKE STREET.... 123

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
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ICE PITCHERS.
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 73...LAKE STREET...No. 73

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist, And Manufacturer of Goodno's Improved Artificial Legs, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a fine black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. [ly27-D&Wlm.]

Invigorate the System.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail.
Sold by all druggists everywhere. ly28-2w

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. jy26-60-3m

Pimples and Skin Diseases are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are sold by all Medicine Dealers. ly16-1m

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
They Impart Strength; They Annihilate Pain.
These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system. Should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. The retain their active properties when other plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cts.
PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS, Are sold by ALL DEALERS from 1 to 1½ DIMES.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake-st., and by Druggists generally. mh16b19-d6m

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 612 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my28c110-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
F. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohewa ... (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water"; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the ler for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros., J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our Springs; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla.
One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the LIFE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for the time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.
Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 46 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy5-1m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."
For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, JR., No. 9 Front street, New York.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.
LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The VENTILATION
is more like the old-fashioned fire-place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and their places supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.
Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.
Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.
Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.
REFERENCES.—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Pub. Schools; Jas. Ward, Esq., Board of Education.
M. W. LESTER, Patentee, 65 LaSalle st., P. O. box 2,380.
Chicago, July 14 1860.

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOK & CO'S Celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S
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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
7.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

A TRIO OF FAIRY ONES.

FOR THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

While sitting in church on this clear Sabbath day,
A minstrel awoke with such sweet tuneful lay
That I turned to see whence the source of such song—
And what was appeared like a rose-tinted lawn?

Not less than a trio of fairies so bright,
So seemless like visions of earth's early light,
That I looked again; and behold they were there—
Like pure shining cils in this floating air.

They chanted sweet anthems to God the Most High;
The dulcet sweet chorus of music went by;
And I thought that angels were guarding their lives;
That no choice was there in the rare gift of wives.

Their full swimming eyes and their dark raven hair—
The heaven spent charms of those creatures so fair—
Fill the soul's emotion, the sweetest lay;
And I sighed and said, of earth's beauty are they?

A lesson to learn, beneficial to all,
Is now here presented to both great and small;—
In states the most sacred—in proud strife of fame—
We can ask our Savior to keep bright our name;

And looking aloft to true wisdom and lore—
And reveling in seraph warbled thoughts evermore—
Can freely shake hands with the glory belt sky;
And smile recollection as fairies pass by.

Interesting Letter from California.

[Correspondence N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27, 1860.

SCARCITY OF CAPITAL—HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

It seems singular and anomalous that the great want in this gold-producing country is the want of capital. Exorbitant interest is the cancer which is eating out the vitals of California. The lending of money is altogether the most remunerative business which is practiced. The profits of other pursuits and professions are precarious, and often moderate enough; but the management of loans secured by the guarantees which the property of the country affords, is a pathway to wealth which never misleads. The rates on town property and improved ranches, vary from one and a half to three and a half per cent per month, for long loans. There is no banker in any of the towns, large or small, who cannot keep out all the capital within his control on short loans of three per cent per month. I saw at Napa city a long list of 80 and 90 day loans, secured upon mortgages on the farms of that and the neighboring valleys, the finest and most productive in the State, of which none were at a less rate of interest than 3 per cent per month. I judge from what I have seen that there are but very few farms in the whole State which are not encumbered with mortgages. It is plain enough that unless capitalists in our older States and in Europe shall be induced to send large sums here for permanent investments, the present mortgagees must become the possessors of a very large portion of the real estate now held by the industrious and struggling settlers.

CASES IN POINT.

The situation of the rancho of Salvado Vallejo is a case in point. It contains 2,500 acres, and lies near Napa. The nominal proprietor is one of the family who twenty years ago owned all this country for miles around. A few years ago, feeling that want of money which is the chronic complaint of his family, he borrowed $30,000 on this tract, which is worth at least $200,000. He obtained the money on a mortgage of the whole place for some rate of interest under six per cent. a month. It has since been reduced so that the sum due and payable each month as interest does not exceed $1,100, nor the annual charge $13,200. Equal to 44 per cent. a year. By way of keeping all things in good order, the mortgagee rents and cultivates the place, paying himself out of the proceeds of the crops, and passing over to his landlord whatever surplus may remain, which probably is not burthensome. I rode past this property. I think I was told that nearly the whole of it was in wheat, there being one field of 2,000 acres covered with that grain. From what I saw of the crop, I suppose it will average thirty bushels to the acre, making the total product 60,000 bushels. The wheat of this region is peculiarly round, plump and beautiful. It would command, in any of the principal grain markets of the East, from $1.50 to $2 00 per bushel. Here, the ruling price this year is not expected to exceed seventy-five cents per bushel.

At the risk of a digressive letter, I may give another illustration or two of the price of money. One-half of the "Mexican" Silver Mine in Washoe, is said to be now under a mortgage of $60,000, on which eight per cent. a month is paid. I was informed of the particulars of a case in which $9,000 was lent upon a valuable rancho, which was suffered to run at compound interest until the debt amounted to $85,000, when the land was transferred from the borrower to the lender.

CHANGE IN VALUE OF PROPERTY—CONFLICT OF TITLES.

The greatest changes in the nominal value of property, as shown by the rents yielded at various times, and interest collected on loans upon it, have occurred in the cities and towns.—There are many buildings in San Francisco which formerly rented for greater sums annually, than they have since sold for, or which would now command. A great portion of the lands in the coast valleys is covered by immense grants, in various stages of litigation. Some of them have recently been rejected by the United States Supreme Court, and more of them will be. These decisions, of which intelligence has just been received, have delighted the squatters, who were in a painful state of uncertainty—uncertain whether to fight for their improvements or to run away from the rascally speculators, as they call the claimants to the rejected grants. The whole coast, from the head of Sonoma Valley to Cape Mendocino, a distance of 140 miles, is covered by the alleged grant to Sutter from the Russians, and is now contested by the heirs of a Captain Smith. This grant extends nine miles into the interior, and comprises 776,000 acres of land. It is needless to say that settlers are filling up the district with very little regard to either set of claimants. I imagine the Supreme Court will make very short work with the pretensions of all of them.

SIZE OF RANCHES—FARM MACHINERY.

Many of the cultivated ranches, whose title is beyond dispute, are of great size. That of Jerome Davis, in Yolo county, fifteen miles from Sacramento, contains 12,000 acres, of which 7,000 are under fence. Col. Harasztny has 4,800 acres. The estate of Mr. Swift, which I mentioned in my last letter, extends from Sonomo village to the bay, some fifteen miles, and includes 17,000 acres. The Hon. Nathan Coombs, whose house near Napa I visited last week, is the possessor of ranches more or less fenced and cultivated, containing 20,500 acres, which were stocked with 3,000 horned cattle, 2,500 sheep, and some hundreds of horses.

The barley harvest is now nearly completed, and cutting of wheat will commence next week and will continue a month. There is no fear of rain. It is necessary to get the grain down as quickly after the beginning of harvest as possible, in order to prevent the scattering of the grain and the breaking down and lodging of the straw; but it may be left upon the ground in shocks, or threshed and piled up in the open field in sacks, without the slightest protection until November. Two months hence the fields will present the spectacle of dried stubble scorching in the sun, piles of threshed straw, and heaps of white grain bags.

A larger proportion of the work is done by machinery in this country than in any other. This is rendered indispensable by the high price of labor. Harvest hands receive $2.50 per day, or $40 per month, though almost none can be hired in harvest by the month. The Indians, of whom a good number still linger about the sites of the old Missions, receive one dollar per day as binders. They are tolerably faithful and quite tractable, unless grossly abused, when they simply go away. One of the best mowing machines, which may be purchased for $225, will cut from fifteen to twenty acres of heavy grain a day. Each machine is drawn by four horses, and requires to be attended by two men, one to drive and the other to rake. Five or six Indians can bind as fast as one machine can cut. Mr. Osborne, whose guest I was while in the valley, commenced cutting about 600 acres of barley, wheat and oats on the 8th, with two machines, and a force apportioned as I have shown above. As near as I could estimate, the cost of cutting and binding did not exceed $1.50 per acre, which I think is not so much by perhaps one-half, as in the old States.

IMMENSE CROP—THE TAME GRASSES.

The crops this year are so heavy as to be a terror to the farmers. Who is to buy them, and what will they bring, are the questions which everybody is discussing. It is charitably hoped that something may be made of the terrible drought which, it seems, pervades so large a space east of the Mississippi. The least you can do, it is argued, is to take the surplus which California has to offer, at prices which will clear off the mortgages that oppress the farmers. Not only the valleys, but the rounded hills and mountain sides, toss their golden manes in the breeze and the sun. In fact, the growth is heaviest this year upon the lower hills. This has been caused by the late rains and cold weather. It would not be safe for emigrants to buy hill farms upon estimate of production founded on this year's crops.

No part of the world can exhibit proofs of more bounteous fertility, than California. For miles I rode through fields of hay, consisting of the wild oat, which would yield apparently three or four tons to the acre. It has not been demonstrated that any of the cultivated grasses will flourish in this region. It is supposed that the long summer droughts will prevent the formation of a sod which will protect the roots. No better hay, it is true, can be desired that the wild oat, but the apprehension is reasonable that it will fail for the want of seed which the wind scatters, when it is suffered to ripen on the ground.

SOCIAL PREJUDICES—THE "PIKES."

A very strong prejudice exists in this, as indeed in all the country parts of California, between the settlers from different parts of the Union. There is no more marked antipathy even in Washington city between Northern and Southern people than here. It is carried into all the relations of life, and is by no means confined to politics. The ruder and less educated portion of the immigrants from the South are called "Pikes." They are the pioneers, the advanced wave of civilization. They come from Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Southern Illinois. They have a peculiar faculty for hating their neighbors, though this perhaps is no fault of theirs, for it seems the object of their lives to avoid neighbors. A lodge in the wilderness, but one degree above the wigwams of the Indians, is preferred by them to a more costly dwelling, for the reason, possibly, that they can leave it without regret. Among themselves they are not peculiarly quarrelsome; but they instinctively combine to harrass all others in whom they discover a want of sympathy with their manners and modes of life. The struggle, however, is unequal; and after a few years of sullen resistance to painted houses, schools, spring carriages, and other Yankee notions, the Pike sells out his improvements, packs up his "plunder," and "totes" himself, his family, and stock to a new and wider range. The Pike does not feel quite at home where he does not enjoy his annual shake of the ague. This is a disease which follows the trail of the bear and the panther. It cannot abide the vicinage of fenced lands, store clothes, and hard finished walls. It welcomes the covered wagon to the woods and the sides of the foamy stream, where the vegetation flourishes in unpruned rankness, and fills the autumn air with the odors of its decay. It comes, an unbidden but expected guest, through "doors without hinges," and windows without glass or shutters, and domiciles itself upon the clay floor of the settler's hut as one of the family.

"BABY KILLER."

The Pikes are noted for their merciless ferocity towards the Indians. They butcher them from habit, and without the hypocrisy of pretending a reason or necessity for it. There is one Mendocino County, not much worse than his neighbors, and not regarded by them as a person of bad and singular disposition, who is known as the baby-killer. He has slain with his own hands more than sixty women and children within two years. His last exploit that is recorded, was to brain with a hatchet a woman and five children, to put their slaughtered bodies upon a raft, and set them afloat on the current of Eel River, directed to the care of a person who had expressed some disapproval of his acts. I cannot expect your readers to believe that such a disgusting and horrible brute is tolerated among a community of white men, without some corroborative evidence. I had no doubt of its truth; for the atrocity is only a shade darker than abominations proved to have been committed near the same place by other demons of the same complexion as this creature. But a gentleman who travelled with me, and who is an agent of the Government informed me that he knew the man, and could vouch for his character which fitted him for such deeds.

SAVAGE FEROCITY.

The same Government agent further stated, that 2,000 Indians have been slaughtered near Round Valley, within a few years, and left on the ground to rot. The Government had withdrawn the appropriations, and left the Indians to starve; but he could not commend the course of the inhabitants, neither would he blame them. When the Peninsular Counties between the sea and the bay began to be settled by the present population, the Indians were quite numerous. They were friendly and useful, and were employed in farm labors on the ranchos, receiving without murmuring whatever the settlers chose to give them. There seemed a prospect of the two races harmonizing as they had done under Spanish dominion. This hope was soon extinguished in blood. A Pike reared his cabin at Clear Lake, near the head of Napa Valley. He appropriated the wife of the nearest chief as his companion. The husband reclaimed her, and the ravisher again abducted her and made her the mistress of his sty. Most justly and properly the Indians killed the villain. Thereupon his brothers collected a band of fifty or sixty kindred spirits, and went upon an Indian hunt. Their custom was to ride up to the solitary ranchos, order out the Indian retainers, and slaughter them as they appeared. The inhabitants were unable to defend their poor dependents against these armed miscreants, and none of the murderers were ever punished.

A "GREAT WEST" WANTED.

A singular inconvenience is felt here. There is no great West beyond this. During two hundred years white men have moved steadily onward, bound for the "West." Hence is the ultima Thule. They can go no further. Those of them who chafe under the restraints of civilized life, find themselves brought into a conflict which they never anticipated and know not how to meet. They scowl upon those who have followed upon the traces which they have marked out. They look with a perplexed despondency upon the western sea. They would gladly plunge into the depths of undiscovered woods, and continue the good fight with the beasts who inhabit them. But the backwoodsman has reached his goal. He must disappear as a type of mankind, and sink down into the dull respectability of the citizen. Perhaps it is as well. The hardy pioneer, the Daniel Boones of our race, look best at a distance. Viewed too near, he seems much like the noble savage "whose homes he usurps and whose place he fills."

THE WASHOE MINES.

At the risk of tiring some of your readers, I will make a parting reference to Washoe. M. Claudet from London, stated to be an agent from the Rothschild, charged with the duty of examining the silver mines in relation to the establishment of a smelting and refining house in San Francisco, has just returned from a visit of three weeks in Carson Valley, during which he thoroughly investigated all the claims furnishing the least indication of a mineral in the whole region. I learn that he will report against all of them except the three or four Companies in the Comstock Lode, and as to them, it is uncertain what he will report. They have taken out and are still extracting considerable quantities of very rich ore. This ore has begun to arrive quite freely at San Francisco. It has heretofore cost $1 500 to get to this place. Preparations are making to smelt it at the mines. The question yet unsolved is, what is the depth of the silver bearing rock? It is proof that the vein near the surface is very rich, but it is not proved that any one of the Companies has a deposite of ore which will pay for working upon a large scale.

In the meantime I am informed by a gentleman interested in the Ophir Mine, that they will ship by vessels soon to depart, $100,000 worth of ore from their mine, for reduction elsewhere. The reason given for not smelting and coining it here, is the great expense of such process.

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"HOTSPUR,"
LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by
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ICE BOXES,
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PUMPS,
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Burglar Proof Bank Safe
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
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We invite Banker's to examine our Stock.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

WALL PAPER,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
184 .... South Clark street. 184

CHOICE COOKING ARTICLES.
PURE TAPIOCA, Extra White.
Sago, Pearl Barley, Groats, Baker's Broma, Cocoa, French Chocolate,
Superior quality and very fine.
SMITH'S ALKETHREPTA,
Homœopathic Chocolate.
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT,
Taylor's London Genuine.
Cooper's Isinglass and Gelatine.
We would invite attention to our Family Goods, assuring our customers that they are the purest and best goods obtainable. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 66 Lake Street,
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships, Sailing on the 6th and 26th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND COAST STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.
DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. Persons wishing to send money to their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 38 Dearborn street.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 13 Congress Street, Boston.
COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities.
The correspondence of Banks and Bankers solicited. REFERENCES.—Bank, ... Pres.; Suffolk Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Pres. Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges, Esq., Pres. Washington Bank.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. A. G. BUTLER, Pres.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES.—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Rockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Mcnt & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. ...
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN S. AMBLER.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS.
C. D. CHASE, Cashier.........W. F. PALMER, Pres.
Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS,
CHICAGO..........................ILLINOIS.
44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.
Banking Department
Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accomodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, free of charge, at current rates of exchange. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and are also enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on the most favorable terms, offer all our facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.....OTTO GELPCKE.....ALEX & SILLER.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for the citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.
The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860.
Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—
The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Grigg's Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph Street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
—AT—
LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.
The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,
And with accomodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.
Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.
THE FIFTH YEAR
OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE
Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.
References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.
Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.,
I. H. Burch, Esq.

OAK ORCHARD
Acid Springs!
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative ingredients.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; J. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edwin Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuyler, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says, I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents. Dr. Campbell says, "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the Oak Orchard Waters, before the Academy of Medicine, in the city of New York, in which he holds that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; that the class of diseases to which they are especially adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the uterine disease; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; ... [illegible] ... used with advantage, he says, in cases of hæmoptysis, ... [illegible]
When taken internally, a warm glow of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, ... [illegible]
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless purchased from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
No. 574 Broadway, New York.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 26th, 1860.)
Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and resist dampness, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:—
Life size bust of Abraham Lincoln. ... [illegible]
Cabinet, or half size. ... [illegible]
Full length Statuette (37 in. high) of S. A. Douglas ... [illegible]
Full negative Photographs of the above by Jones, ... [illegible]
[illegible]
by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 548 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

H. KNAPP, M. D.
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,
Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with great success on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Disease, which have been pronounced incurable by the regular faculty generally, such as Nervous and Scrofulous Diseases, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Syphilis, Dyspepsia, ... [illegible] ... Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, ... [illegible]
He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of
CANCERS,
which he cures without the knife.
[illegible]
Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. OFFICE 133 SO. CLARK STREET, Cor. Clark and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

FIRST DIVIDEND TO THE ASSURED,
33 1-3d Per Cent.
The Resolute Fire Insurance Co.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU STREET,
New York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
Thirty-Three and a Third per Ct.,
For which scrip will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on the 5th inst.
Also—a semi-annual cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT to the stockholders, payable on demand.
C. V. UHLHORN, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.
New York, July 12th, 1860.
Merchants and others, wishing Insurance with the above well known Participating Company will do well to call upon the subscribers before the present rates are advanced.
HALL & CO., Agents, No. 153 South Water-st.

INSURANCE.—
Economy and Security.
THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO,
OF NEW YORK,
Issues Participating Fire Policies
On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.
Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.
S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.,
No. 4 Board of Trade Building,
South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860. ... $265,217 33
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water streets

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus..........$359,746.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Pres't. E. P. COGGSHALL, Secty and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Secty.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, J. W. Everman, Andrew R. Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL.......$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.......$2,194,100 02
[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due.......$175,507 60
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus.......$275,000
Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to insurers.
STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.
Of New York.
Cash Capital.......$230,000.
Insure also in
FIRE INS. CO., of London,
Capital.......$4,000,000.
EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.
Of London,
Capital.......$2,000,000.
Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent,
150 South Water street,
Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL.......
SURPLUS.......
[illegible]
Total Assets.......
Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and make Policies, ... [illegible] ... to be able to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
N. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 32 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

THE UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of this Company exceed $700,000.
The Annual Income exceeds $200,000. It is purely Mutual, and its dividends are paid in Cash.
Since its organization, it has issued 7,519 policies.
The large Capital safe investment and economical management, render its security beyond question.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secy.
Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to
ORREN E. MOORE, Gen'l Agent.
Office 146½ South Water street.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus.......$305,341 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus.......
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus.......
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus.......
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus.......
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets.......
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets.......
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS.
188..........South Water Street..........188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut,
PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn.
Paid up Capital, $151,636.33.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

TRUE SWEDISH LEECHES.—
We are the exclusive Wholesale Agents for the sale of
J. C. Paturel & Co's
SWEDISH LEECHES!
And being in the weekly receipt of them, are prepared to supply the trade, as well as ... at Importer's Prices. Directions for applying accompanying each package.
GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Medical Merchandise
202 Randolph Street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Consigned, ... [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

GARDEN CITY HOUSE PROPERTY for sale at Auction.
Attention Capitalists.
TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the payment of all the Promissory Notes mentioned and described in a certain Deed of Trust executed by ... [illegible] ... and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, July 18th, 1859, in book No. 1 of Deeds, Page 376, ... [illegible] ... on the ... day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all that well known and valuable property, known as the Garden City House ... [illegible] ... Lot No. five (5), in Block fifty-three (53), in the Original Town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. ... [illegible]
The particular attention of capitalists is invited to this splendid property. ... [illegible]
A Deed or Deeds will be executed to the purchaser on the day of sale. EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee.
Chicago, July 28d, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1860. The Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Company, vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton.
Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said The Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Company, and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, for the sum of ... [illegible] ... directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned ... [illegible]
Now, therefore, unless you, the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said The Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Company, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County ss.—Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.—The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company versus George E. Eckley, Letitia W. Eckley, Charles Lay, Samuel W. Fuller and Ezra B. McCagg.
Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 28th day of June A. D 1860, I, Ira Scott, will as trustee and special commissioner, on the sixth (6th) day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises ... [illegible]
The south fifty (50) feet of the north one hundred and fifty (150) feet of the west one hundred and fifty (150) feet of block seventeen (17) in Bushnell's addition to the city of Chicago, and described more particularly as follows:
Commencing at a point one hundred feet south of the northwest corner of block seventeen (17) and running south fifty (50) feet, parallel with Dearborn street, thence east one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street, thence north fifty (50) feet parallel with Dearborn street, thence west one hundred and fifty (150) feet parallel with Elm street to the place of beginning, and all equity of redemption of the said George E. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, their heirs and assigns therein.
IRA SCOTT, Trustee and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, June 28, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Nathan Squires and Rosetta Squires, his wife, did on the tenth day of May, A. D 1856, execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, ... [illegible] ... to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note of even date therewith, given by the said Nathan Squires, ... [illegible] ... recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, at Page 415; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, in pursuance of and by virtue of the power and authority in and by the said mortgage given, sell at public auction ... [illegible] ... on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... [illegible] ... Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois ... [illegible]
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, Mortgagee.
Chicago, July 23d, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Joseph F. Brabrook, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to J. Young Scammon ... [illegible] ... Lot One (1) ... in Block twenty-one (21), of the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half of Section twenty-seven (27) in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), ... [illegible]
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Mortgagee.
Chicago, July 20th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Mary Anna Schreiner and Anna Catharina Weyer, by their Guardian, George Fox vs. Catharine Weyer et al.—For Partition and Assignment of Dower.
Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, will, on the ... day of August, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder ... [illegible] ... Lot one (1) of Lot No. ten (10), in Block ... in Fractional Section fifteen (15) Addition to Chicago, in said City of Chicago ... [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, July 18th, 1860.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Andrew McClure, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, formerly of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, deceased.
Letters testamentary upon the estate of the above named deceased having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known to the same without delay. And those indebted to the said estate to make payment immediately to
JOHN McCLURE,
JOHN McMULLIN, Executors.
HUGH WARBOCK,
Address JOHN McCLURE, Acting Executor,
No. 209 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof.
GEO. F. RUMSEY,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
Executors and Trustees.
Chicago, July 3, 1860.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, Light and Heavy Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
... celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and repaired. All kinds of binding done with neatness and dispatch. NO. 129 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street,) Post Office Box 3636.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices
BY J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 216 .... Kinzie street .... No. 216
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."
Cash paid for Rags.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per point.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84...LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO...84
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with Iron and copper pumps that the Gas ... [illegible]

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 83 LA SALLE STREET,
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Metallic Coffins, also, Shrouds. All are furnished with Hearse and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and are ready to attend to all calls, by night or day, with promptness and dispatch.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE
... South Water street, Chicago.

Wholesale Houses

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts,
Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.
Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH.
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 ....Lake Street.......... 78

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!—
PEARSON & DANA,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 49..........Lake Street..........No. 49
(UP STAIRS)
Having sold out our stock at 124 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.
Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which comprise a large assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patent Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 33..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 33
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware. Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, & SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin,
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Bar Iron, ...

LELAND & MIXER,
IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,
Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st.
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4378. CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 22, 1860.
To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN:—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, ... [illegible] ... in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. ... [illegible]
CHASE, JACKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, ... [illegible]
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's
STRAW GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN,
... LAKE STREET.

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(Successors to RAWSON, PARKER & Co.)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 214 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. S. PARKER. R. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
60 South Water Street,
[illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND ... [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 ... Lake Street ... 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
And Western Express Co.
1860.
To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:
Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the accommodation of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
[illegible]
Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,
Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK,	DACOTAH,
FREE STATE,	GALENA,
TONAWANDA,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE,	WENONA,
MISSOURI,	MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, on North Shore direct, the

CONCORD,	DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA,	SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES,	EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES,	ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES,	EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, ERIE and CLEVELAND, the
MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,
Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the
COMET, ROCKET,
Leaving the Dock foot of Chesnut street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprises
150 Boats of the Largest Class,
[illegible]
The Western Express,
(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run with the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and thence with the vessels named above ... [illegible]
For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company:
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.
Established in 1832.
ALVORD & DANN, Oswego, Proprietors.
F. B. DANA, Agent, 120 Broad street, New York. D. D. LAVENDOER, General Agent, Oswego. Ashley Lyon, General Western Agent, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
1860.
Will, during the present season, run their well known and popular line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,
regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
Forming a daily line to Cleveland, ... [illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports,
Connecting with the Railroads, Oswego, OGDENSBURGH and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, ... [illegible]
At Cape Vincent, with the ... [illegible]
At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class Canal Boats ... [illegible]
Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.
[illegible]
Agents and Consignees.
J. MYERS, No. 77 Broadway, New York.
E. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 9 ... [illegible]
[illegible]
FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.
MATHER & CO., Agents.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
BARTLETT, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago; E. B. CLARK & CO., 113 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with Special Brands. New and Second-Hand Gunny Bags, Burlaps, Osnaburgs, ... [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—
271 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any ... brands.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Country Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Packers ... [illegible] ... HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT Lock-Stitch family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
[illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON ... MACHINE.
... METROPOLITAN ...
[illegible]
LEWIS ... Agents.

SEWING MACHINES,
$35, $35, $35 ... $40, $50, $60.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved
DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction in all ... [illegible]
... L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box ... Chicago, Illinois.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, ... [illegible]
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
Manufactured at Ottawa, Illinois.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.—The United States ... [illegible]

EASTMAN

Financial and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	Lard lb.
By Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Tallow lb.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lb.	High-wines brls.	Wool lb.	Pot. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

By Lake—	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.	S'ds bu.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Other Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,377,000	Pork, N	16,700
Railroad ties, No.	1,290	Wheat, bu	31,770
Bark, cds	80	Flour, bris	570
Salt, bris	[illegible]	Highwines, bris	10
Coal, tons	180	Fish, pkgs	[illegible]
Wood, cds	193	Corn, bu	129,8[illegible]
Lath, No.	425,000		

BY CANAL.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Coal, tons	182	Lumber, ft	90,683
Corn, bus	17,052	Shingles, No.	54,000
Rye, bus	722	Lath, No.	60,000
Wheat, bus	2,481	Posts, No.	160

The Corn market to-day was active and firm. At the opening sales of No. 1 were made at 42½c, but after receipt of New York dispatches prices advanced to 43c, the market closing quiet. Wheat was also active, with a good shipping inquiry at $1.00@1.00½ for No. 1 Red Winter; 94c for No. 2 do; 93c for No. 1 Spring; 90@90½c for No. 2 do; and 73@75c for Rejected. The offerings of Flour were larger, but the market was heavy and inactive. Oats quiet and prices rather unsettled. Rye in good demand for shipment. Nothing doing in Barley. Freights firmer. Highwines lower.

TOLEDO MARKET—July 31.—The wheat market to-day seems pretty firm at a slight advance in prices, but it would not be safe to calculate on any permanent improvement. Flour—Sale of 200 bbls extra at $4.62½. Wheat—Sales of red: 1,500 bu $1.00; 2,000 bu $1.00½; 1,000 bu $1.00; 2,000 bu p. t.; 2,000 bu do; 1,000 bu $1.01; 5,000 bu p. t.; 1,000 bu $1.01. Sales of white: 1,500 bu at $1.05; 5,000 bu p. t. Corn—Sales—2,000 bu at 45c; 12,000 bu 45c.

MILWAUKEE MARKET, July 31.—Flour—Sales a lot of 100 bbls Milwaukee mills spring extra, partly new, at $5.25 del. Rye flour is steady at $3.12@3.37, with a light stock on hand.—Wheat—Market firm and quiet; sales 250 bu No. 1 in store at 90c; 50 bu club del at 92c; 100 bu milling as 95c del; a small lot of winter do at $1.05. Corn—Quiet; sale of 150 bu shelled at 43c del. Barley—We note a sale of 100 bu poor new barley, at 47c del. Nothing doing in other grain.

CINCINNATI MARKET—July 31.—Flour—The market has not changed essentially. That made from old wheat is scarce, and is wanted at very full rates, say $4.75 to $5 for fair to good brands, but new wheat is dull and hard to sell at 4 40@4.50. The sales were: 200 brls Petersburg Mills, R. W., del. at Petersburg, 4.90; 80 brls Magnolia W. W., 5 50; 80 brls Dover Mills, W. W., 5.50; 100 brls Miami Central R. W., 4.50; 100 brls Epicurean, del, 5.75; 100 brls Milton Canal W. W., 5.00; 125 brls Southern Ohio do, new, 4.50; 50 brls Gilpin & Stephenson, do, 4.90. Whisky—The market continues rather dull and heavy, though prices cannot be called lower. Sales of 1100 brls at 16¾@17¼c, the latter rate for wagon, and 56 brls after 'Change at 16¼c. Provisions—There was nothing done in any article of provisions to-day, and the market must be quoted as being very quiet. A lot of bacon sides was offered at 11½c without a sale. Groceries—The market is steady with a moderate demand. Sales of sugar at 8¼@9¼c. Coffee at 15½@16c. Molasses at 44c. Wheat—The offerings to-day were more liberal, and the market was dull, but without any change in prices. We quote prime white $1@1.03, and prime red at 90@93c. Sales 2,500 bu prime white, delivered at Middletown, Ind., at $1.00, sold by Dubois & Augur; 200 bu do good red at 85c; 100 do inferior white at 95c; 300 bu do Hill at 95c; 1,100 bu do prime red at 90c; 200 bushels do at 91c; 250 bushels do at 88c, and 150 bushels do choice white at $1.06. Corn—The market is steady, and the demand fair at 40@41c in bulk. Sales 1,400 bu in bulk, at 40c; 1,600 do do at 41c. Oats—The supply is liberal, and the market dull and heavy at 30c for new, and 34@35c for old. Sales 1,200 bu new at 30@31c; 250 do, from landing, at 30c; 300 do old and new, from landing, at 35c. Rye—The demand is fair, and the market steady at 65@68c for prime new and old. Sales 100 bu new at 65c. Barley—The demand for new is limited, and the market dull at 73@75c for prime; old is nominal.

CLEVELAND MARKET, July 31.—Flour—There have been no inquiries for lots, and sales have been strictly confined to the retail dealers. The prices are gradually settling down. Good brands of Ohio and Indiana double extras from red wheat sell in a small way at $5.25, and choice city brands at $5.50. Some of the best brands of State and Indiana white wheat double extras sell by the dray load at $5.75. Choice city brands at $6.25. Sales 80 bbls fine flour at $3.25, and 20 bbls city ground XX white $6.25. Wheat—Most of the purchases this morning were to ship; a few cars only being taken to mill. Sales 1000 bu red free on board at $1.01; 1200 bu red free on board at $1.01; 3,500 bu red free on board at $1.01; 2 cars free on board at $1.01; 1 car on track $1; 3 cars white at $1.10 on track; 2 cars white at $1.10 from store; 3,500 bu red, to complete cargo, at $1.02 free on board, and 2 cars on track at $1.00. Corn—No purchasers. Asking price 45c. Oats—No transactions. Nominal rate 30c. Mess pork—held at $18@18.25. Lard—Sales 700 lbs in bbls at 11½c, and 200 lbs. in kegs at 12c. Hams and shoulders—Sales 2200 lbs country hams and shoulders at 9½c, 800 lbs Comstock hams at 12½c, and 500 "More house" at 13c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 1.

WHEAT—Receipts 52,567 bu; Shipments 30,000 bu. Market active and steady. Sales were as follows: 1000 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.00½ in store; 700 bu do at $1.00½ in store; 4000 bu do at $1.00 in store; 3000 bu No. 2 do at 94c in store; 1300 bu do at 94½c in store; 1200 bu rejected winter at 80c in store; 800 bu do at 81½c in store; 12,000 bu No. 1 spring at 93c in store; 3000 bu No. 2 spring at 91c in store; 5,000 bu do at 90½c in store; 8000 bu do at 90c in store; 600 bu rejected spring at 73c in store; 700 bu do at 74c in store; 2000 bu do at 75c in store. The following lots were sold by sample: 300 bu No. 1 white at $1.08 on track; 400 bags dan p do at $1.01 on track; 250 bags No. 2 spring at 93c on track; 1000 bu good rejected at 90c delivered; 800 bu ordinary do at 76c on track.

CORN—Receipts 67,129 bu; shipments 187,689 bu. Market firm and ½c better. Transactions were as follows: 5000 bu damp white river at 44c afloat; 10,000 bu No. 2 canal at 44c f. o. b.; 8000 bu rejected river at 43½c afloat; 28,000 bu No. 1 at 43c in store; 18,900 bu do at 42½c in store; 7,000 bu No at 41½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 42c in store; 1000 bu Rejected at 39c in store; 150 bags No. 1 at 41½c del.

FREIGHTS—Firmer. Schooner Medbury, wheat to Buffalo at 5c; schooner Grape Shot, corn to same place at 4½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 835 bbls; shipments, 90 bbls. Market dull and heavy. Sales were as follows: 150 bbls good Spring Extra at $4.65 delivered; 100 bbls fair Red Winter at $4.90 del.

OATS—Receipts, 4460 bu; shipments, 6000 bu. Market quiet and unsettled. The only sale reported was 224 bags new No. 1 at 31½c del.

RYE—Receipts, 473 bu. No shipments. Market firm with a good demand. Sales were—1200 bu No. 1 at 52c in store; 400 bu do at 51½c in store; 400 bu do at 53c in store; 80 bags choice at 56c on track; 27 bags No. 1 at 56c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 56 bbls. Market declined ½c. Sales were 50 bbls country at 17c.

APPLES—Green Apples scarce and in demand at $2.50@3.00 for good to choice.

FISH—Market dull. Whitefish, $3.12½ for No. 1, from first hands; Trout, $2.62½.

ALCOHOL—Market steady at 37c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market is steady with a fair shipping inquiry for firkin at 8½@10c; choice Dairy steady at 10@11½c.

EGGS—Firm and active at 8c per doz.

HIDES—Receipts, 11,580 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote Green 6½@6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Salted, 11@11½c; Dry Flint, 12@13½c.

POULTRY—Market steady at $1.75@2.00 per doz. for Live Chickens, and 6½@7c for Turkeys.

POTATOES—Receipts, 321 bus. Market quiet at 30@35c, according to quality.

TALLOW—Receipts, 3,817 lbs. Market firm with good demand at 9½@9¾c, for country, and 9¾@10c for prime city rendered.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Aug. 1.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, August 1.

FLOUR—In moderate demand and market steady. Sales 5.8 brls at $4.75 for state; $4.75@5.00 for extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5.50@6.00 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat steady in moderate demand. Sales 20,000 bu new Chicago spring at $1.02; 17,000 bu new red Ohio $1.06; 5,0.0 bu white Indiana on private terms. Corn steady. Sales 51,000 bu at 50c. Other grains nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet at 19c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 40c for flour, 12c for wheat; 11c for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—To 1st of August, 384,886 brls flour, 3,801,385 bu wheat, 3,640,184 bu corn, 484,830 bu oats, 8,908 bu barley, 12,010 bu Rye.

EXPORTS—Same time, 76,228 brls flour; 2,466,889 bu wheat; 4,015,818 bu corn, 425,197 bu oats, 3,549 bu barley, 34,818 bu rye.

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, August 1.

Market again dull with a further decline of half cent on beef, prices ranging from 6 to 9. Receipts 4,850. Sheep and lambs steady; Receipts 14,850. Swine steady; sales about 5,600 head at 6@6¼.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............August 1.

Prop Sun, Johnson, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Wisconsin, Hickey, Ogdensburgh, 41 tons mdse.
Prop G Barber, Brown, St Joseph, 700 R R ties, 15m lumber.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 170m lumber.
Brig Rio Grande, Larkins, Bay City, 125m lumber.
Schr Harriett Ann, Mullins, South Haven, 85 cds bark.
Schr Ferry, Hosking, Oswego, 1000 brls salt.
Schr John Thursby, Scully, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Schr Albatross, Gales, Norma, 150m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkins Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Oconto, 135m lumber, 40m lath.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand Haven, 85m lumber.
Schr Mediterranean, Merry, Oswego, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Belle Sheridan, Davis, Oswego, 1000 brls salt.
Schr G North, Beals, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Wallister, South Haven, 85m lumber, 10 cds bark.
Schr San Jacinto, Nason, Buffalo, 180 tons sand.
Schr Grapeshot, Chandler, Buffalo, 200 m lumber.
Schr Traveller, Campbell, Wolf River, 1,450 railroad ties.
Schr Gertrude, Hoag, Manitowoc, 370 cedar posts.
Schr Amanda, Dunlap, Detroit, 70 m lumber.
Schr Harriet Ross, Waite, Ladds, 50 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Bowen, Green Bay, 160 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Wm H Stevens, Johnson, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Josephine, Dresden, Crawford's Pier, 35 cds wood, 35 cds bark, 5 tons leather.
Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 285 m lath.
Schr Tempest, Lasier, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Ashdala, Eagle Harbor, 7,000 posts.

CLEARED..............Aug. 1.

Stmr Geo Moffatt, Patterson, Montreal, 10,278 bu wheat.
Prop Buckeye, Rodman, Ogdensburgh, 11,300 bu wheat, 390 brls flour.
Prop Dacotah, Pease, Buffalo, 150 brls highwines, 50 pkgs fish, 15,000 bu corn, 50 cds bark, butter.
Brig Roscius, Hardenburgh, Port Colborne, 13,885 bush corn.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River.
Schr Advance, Doyle, Buffalo, 16,828 bu corn.
Schr I. B Crocker, Brooks, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Gertrude, Maize, Buffalo, 16,700 bu corn.
Schr Racine, Adams, Port Colborne, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr W S Nelson, Patten, Oswego, 16,756 bu corn.
Schr Harriet Ann, Mullins, South Haven.
Schr Albatross, Yates, Norma.
Schr Traveller, Campbell, Wolf River.
Schr Carrington, 3 cove, Buffalo, 13,018 bu corn.
Schr Nightingale, Stone, Buffalo, 17,325 bu corn.
Schr F D Norris, Carroll, Buffalo, 15,810 bu corn.
Schr W H Stevens, Johnson, Buffalo, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr Maple Leaf, Carr, Kingston, 12,000 bu wheat.

Passed Detroit, July 30.

UP.—Prop Iowa, Allegheny, Illinois, Quincy; bque Waverly; brig E. W. Cross; schrs Com t. (No. 2) Mayflower, Wm Barclay, Joseph Wilson, Ariel, Oriole, Star of Hope, Lilly Dancy, Ithica, Mountaineer, Emblem, Monticello, A E Hart.

DOWN.—Prop Gen. Taylor.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Cleared, schr Pauline, Sanford, Chicago.

BUFFALO—July 30—Arrived, schr Kate Richmond, Parsons, Chicago; Essex, Cheon, do; Matt Root, Snell, do; Amelia, English, do; Arcturus, Cheyne, do; Cairo Macartney, do; H. L. Whitman, Phillips, do; Wild Rover, Fountain, do; Rainbow, Wolf, do; Curlew, Tinsler, do; Coward, Tracy, do; Collingwood, Wiley, do. Cleared, Prop Wenona, Conkey, Chicago; brig Bay City, Tripp, do; schr Amelia, English, do; Arcturus, Cheyne, do; D. O. Dickinson, Driscoll, do; Wild Rover, Fountain, do; Curlew, Tinsler, do; Matt Root, Snell, do; Kate Richmond, Parsons, do.

Miscellaneous.

☞ Schooner Contest, Capt. Rodgers, bound from Port Colborne to Milwaukee with part of a cargo of coal, suddenly sprung aleak Sunday, on Lake Erie. The water had gained two and a half feet before it was known the situation they were in. By dint of great exertion she was enabled to reach this city, and has gone into Clark's dry dock for repairs.—[Detroit Tribune, 30th.

AGROUND.—The brig Ocean Eagle, upward bound, ran hard aground Sunday, in the river below, between the two lights. The captain came on to this city to procure a tug, and returned again with the Clara and a lighter with which to get her off.—Det. Trib.

BROKE DOWN.—The tug Elliott, bound down with a tow broke one of her shafts when in the vicinity of the Flats.—Ibid.

—The prop. Mohawk, bound down, was detained some four hours on Sunday by grounding on the flats; she passed here along towards evening, with the largest number of passengers brought down by any propeller this season. The passenger travel on the Buffalo and Chicago line of boats is gradually improving.—Ibid.

OUR LAKE ATLANTIC FLEET.—The schrs. George D. Bousman, Capt. Smith, and E. H. Harmon, Capt. Burke, both cleared at Liverpool on the 11th inst., for Cleveland.—Ibid.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..............July 31.

Boston, La Salle, 122 tons coal.
Uncle Orleans, Lockport, 1,460 bu rye, 2,692 bu wheat.
W H Brown, Lockport, 50 cy d stone, 11½ d stone.
Troubadour, Lockport, 3,100 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 4,300 bu corn.
Altona, Morris, 1,217 bu corn, 487 bu rye, 239 bu wheat.
Haselbrook, Athens, 50 cy d stone, 50 cy d stone.
York State, La Salle, 5,850 bu corn.

CLEARED..............July 30.

Baltimore, La Salle, 21,500 ft lumber, 7,400 shingles, 30,000 lath, 10 bbls stone, 3 wagons.
D V Bell, Lockport, light.
Powhattan, La Salle, light.
A Leech, La Salle, 44,483 ft lumber.
Marion, Ottawa, light.
Morris, La Salle, 5,700 ft lumber, 47,000 shingle, 150 cedar posts.
Resolute, Athens, light.
Republic, Morris, light.
Aquilla, Willow Spring, light.

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

Central Overland

California & Pike's Peak

EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST.

Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak.

SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED!

PONY EXPRESS.

The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo. every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail only, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger; Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. Telegraphic Messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock of the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days; Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City

DAILY STAGE LINE

Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c

Through in 6 1-2 Days.

ALEXANDER MAJORS'

Heavy Freight Line,

To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North-West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with either. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the Daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, or through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and express packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. He will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandise, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Major's Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose reliability, experience, capital, and heavy equipments for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward any amount of freight which may be consigned to him through his agents, with certainty and dispatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address W. H. WARDER, Agent, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo. my26-d651-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks, is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the late firm of Sassaman & Brooks, and to sign receipts for the same, and all claims against the firm of Sassaman & Brooks will be paid by said Charles Sassaman.

CHARLES SASSAMAN,
GEO. H. BROOKS.

The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New Place of business,

No. 39 Randolph Street,

East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, feeling confident that my increased facilities for manufacturing, &c., will enable me to sell on the most advantageous terms. CHARLES SASSAMAN. jy31-d818-1m

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Bolting Cloth all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merit of style, workmanship, &c. [illegible] The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, and Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

[illegible]

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

[illegible]

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

[illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Southwestern Excursionists for Chicago.

[Special dispatch to the Journal.]

TOLONO, Ill., Aug. 1.—There are two hundred passengers on the Southern Excursion Train on the Illinois Central Railroad for Chicago. Will reach your city on time.

JOHN B. DRAKE.

The "Great Eastern's" Trip to Cape May.

THE EXCURSIONISTS HAVING A HARD TIME OF IT.

CAPE MAY, July 31.—The steamship Great Eastern arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. She has 2,087 passengers. One steamboat accompanied her to the bar last evening. She got over the bar safely at 12 minutes after 7 P. M., high tide, and had two feet to spare. She then started at full speed, the band playing.

At Sandy Hook the eighty ton anchor was secured with great difficulty, the loop of the cat-block having broken. It was replaced, when the capstan was found to be too small for the cable, the slack of which was pulled out by the weight of the anchor. This jarred the bow of the vessel tremendously, a dozen times.

The sea was very smooth and light, and the vessel made a graceful roll of three degrees. Land was lost sight of at half-past eight A. M. At this time the Highland Lights were last seen, and there was a slight haze on the water, but a splendid moonlight overhead.

Among the passengers there was much grumbling in consequence of the scarcity of water. This was caused by the cock of a compartment having been left open, flooding the ice-house and store rooms. A considerable quantity of produce and provisions was injured by this disaster, and the food consequently became scarce.

At night five hundred persons slept on the deck, which was rendered very unpleasant by a thick rain of cinders. The accommodations were very meagre. Not more than 100 women were on board. On the voyage water was sold at ten cents a glass. An indignation meeting was held on board, and resolutions were passed censuring the directors for the singular conduct of the officers towards the passengers.

The Great Eastern starts for New York at six o'clock to-night, and will reach there at six o'clock in the morning.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The steamship Illinois, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. News anticipated.

The foreign residents of New York are making arrangements with the Messrs. Leland, of Metropolitan Hotel, for a grand reception and ball in honor of the Prince of Wales. It will surpass the great ball recently given to the Japanese Embassy, and the company will be select and elegant.

The steamer Africa left this port to-day for Liverpool, taking out $428,012 in specie, and 50 passengers, among whom is Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who goes to France, it is said, to advocate his claims as heir to the late Prince Jerome.

The steamer Teutonia also sailed to-day, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, taking out 118 passengers.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of Southern New York, commenced to-day. The annual election takes place to-morrow.

Political.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—The Convention of the young Democracy of the State re-assembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring emphatically in favor of Popular Sovereignty, and endorsing Douglas and Johnson.

J. Doggett Hunt offered an additional resolution, denouncing the Personal Liberty bill and the extension of suffrage to negroes, which, after opposition was withdrawn.

The Convention resolved to hold a mass meeting of the Young Democracy at Albany, Sept. 26th. A plan for the thorough organization of the State was submitted by J. A. Page, and referred to the State Committee.

After the transaction of considerable business of less general importance, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening says:

"The ship fever is again in our midst, brought to this port in the Cynosure. There have been about twenty cases, the first death being at Castle Garden. All those that were decided cases were removed to Randall's Island. We deeply regret to announce that among the sick is the venerable Captain Crabtree, the Vice President of the Commissioners of Emigration."

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Great Eastern arrived this morning from Cape May.

The bill for the payment of the Japanese reception expenses ($105,000) passed the Board of Aldermen last evening by a vote of thirteen to four.

The Prince at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 1.—The ball last night was a success. The Prince was presented and danced with several ladies. To-day he visited the ruins of the Duke of Kent—his grandfather's farm, three miles from the city.

The grand regatta came off to-day. The weather was fine, and yachts, fishing vessels, men-of-war boats and canoes participated.—There were also horse races on the common. There is a display of fireworks this evening, accompanied by three brass bands. The whole demonstration was very spirited.

The Prince had a reception and levee at noon. The Prince leaves Halifax at noon to-morrow by railway for Windsor, and goes thence to New Brunswick. An escort of artillery and rifles preceded him. Everything has passed off without serious accident, and the celebration is universally admitted by visitors and natives to have been a credit to Nova Scotia.

Rescue of Booth.

MILWAUKEE, August 1.—S. M. Booth was taken from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, at half-past 12 o'clock to day by ten armed men—the Marshal and Deputies being at dinner, and no one but the keeper present. The party rushed up stairs to Booth's room in the Custom House, silencing the keeper with threats of violence—unlocked the door and took Booth out, locking the keeper in. A carriage being in readiness the party proceeded with the prisoner into the country. No blood shed.

Setting up a Scarecrow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Times* correspondent refers to rumors of a well organized movement in several southern States for the dissolution of the Union on Keitt's plan, and agents have gone to Europe to ascertain what would be the course of England and France on the Establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

Boston News.

BOSTON, August 1.—The resignation of Chief Justice Shaw of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, is announced to take place in September next. Judge Shaw is nearly 80 years of age.

Judge Douglas was met with enthusiasm to-day in Manchester, New Hampshire, and in Nassau. He made a brief address in each city.

The Rivers.

DUBUQUE, July 31.—River 2½; weather cloudy; temperature 63.

PEKIN, August 1.—River 30 inches on the bar.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 1.—River 29 inches on the rapids; wind east, and cloudy; thermometer 75.

LA SALLE, Aug. 1.—River at a stand, 19 inches on the bar.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 1.—River 2½ feet, weather cloudy; temperature 62.

Death of a Candidate for Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—A private dispatch from Delphi, states that Hon. Isaac A. Rice, Republican candidate for Congress 8th District, died at 10 o'clock to-day, after an illness of 36 hours.

Republican Meeting.

UTICA, N. Y., August 1.—A large Republican meeting was held at Herkimer this afternoon. It was addressed at length by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts. 250 Lincoln Wide Awakes of Herkimer county were present in uniform.

Gen. Sam Houston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Gen. Houston writes to friends here that his nomination being an independent movement, he will in no event decline.

Celebration in Toronto.

TORONTO, August 1.—The 26th anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, is being celebrated here to-day by the colored population.

What a Nominee!

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—P. B. Fouke was yesterday unanimously renominated for Congress from the 8th district of Illinois.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 1.—Col. David Hamilton, whose name appears on the call of Augustus Schell for a State Convention at Syracuse, on the 7th inst., publishes a letter refusing the use of his name, and disapproving of the Convention as a disorganizing movement against regular Democratic organization.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c., within and for the County of Providence, entered June 30, A. D. 1860, the undersigned hereby give notice that the time within which the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank were required to present the same to him has been extended to January 1, A. D. 1861, and that certificates of deposit will be by him given to all persons presenting, at his office, No. 22 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., any bills of said Bank, prior to that time.

Also, that a dividend of fifty cents on each dollar was ordered by said Court on all bills deposited with the Receiver on or before July 1, A. D. 1860; and that said dividend is now payable at the office of the Receiver on presentation of the certificates of deposit issued by him.

CHARLES F. BROWNELL,
Receiver of Mount Vernon Bank.

Providence, July 2, 1860. jy17-d747-1t-eow-total, 61

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 150 bags Coffee, 250 boxes Palm and G. E. Soap, 100 boxes Concentrated Lye, at low cash market prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 150 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water st.

300 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Hf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Hf. Chests OOLONG TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tcs. PRIME RICE, for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

75 Boxes PRIME CODFISH. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags Pepper. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bags ALSPICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

25 Bbls. NO. 1 NUTMEGS, just received and for sale very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & Co.

For Sale.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.—

No. 1 Cop Waste, Duck and Thread Waste, Colored Waste.

From stock on hand or to arrive in quantities to suit. jy31-d821-1m M. K. JESUP & CO., 49 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and good will of a Meat and Vegetable Market. One of the best locations in the city. For particulars address P. O. Box 792.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A very desirable House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. M. A. NEEF, No. 4 Portland Block. jy31-d817-3t

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON LONG TIME.—A first rate Lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, 81 by 170 feet to an alley. Good also for either one or two houses, and will be sold for cash or on favorable terms. M. A. NEEF, No. 4 Portland Block. jy31-d816-3t

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the latest improvements, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. 1y30x1w

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago. jy31-d789-2w

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER.

I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 32 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 9c per foot, and by the single Ladder at 10c. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy17-d768-1m

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Frame House, 16 by 28 feet, well built and finished throughout, for sale on reasonable terms, or in exchange for goods. Apply to MUNROE & SPENCER, Metropolitan Block. jy30x1w

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois. jy12x1m

WABASH AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Fifty feet with an east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 per cent. Address B. J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 3969, Chicago. jy25-d791-1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,

A Never Failing Stream.

It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. je5-d540-7-0

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE!

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and fitted with two pairs of Rand's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making greater yield and better quality of flour than can be made by the old process, wheat for wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a Railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply at the PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois.

Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy21x1m

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,

Within 20 Miles of Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 20 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms.

To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more eligible region can be selected; the timber is abundant; the lands are adjacent to the railroad, trains arranged that their produce can be delivered in the city morning and late at night. Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot, Chicago. je20-d344-1y

STEAM FLOURING MILL

For Sale at a Bargain!

ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.

A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $2,000; all the machinery, bolts, &c., in good order; wood cheap, and in the midst of a Wheat growing region—both of spring and winter wheat. The Mill has been run by water, and can be adapted for that power whenever desirable. It is situated near the Peccatonica, at Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, with a 12 miles of Ill. Cent. R.R. at Lena or Nora Stations. TERMS—¼ Cash, balance at one, two and three years if wanted.

Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to H. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago.

Further inquiry concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois. jy16x13 1m

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT LECLAIRE, IOWA,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The valuable property known as the "Swan Mills," is now offered for sale at a great bargain, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. These Mills are located on the bank of the Mississippi River, in the heart of the greatest grain producing region of the State. Have three run of stone capable of turning out 700 barrels of flour per day, and the machinery has recently been put in thorough repair. For terms, &c., apply to HOWARD DARLINGTON, Davenport, Iowa. 1y30x1m

Wanted.

WANTED—$1,500 Wanted for one and two years on first-class out side property, (on the South side,) for which ten per cent per annum will be paid. Agents need not apply. Address "J. H." P. O. Box 332.

WANTED—An active, intelligent lad, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk, office or errand boy. He will endeavor to give satisfaction to whoever he is employed. Please apply at Press and Tribune Office. aulx3t

WANTED—To Exchange a choice Farm in Champaign County, Illinois, valued at $4,000, and a stock of Boots and Shoes of about $4,00 0, for property within or near the city limits of Chicago. Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 68 Lake street, (up-stairs.) jy30-d811-1m

WANTED—A Situation by a young man who has had five years experience as Book-Keeper and Salesman in Illinois and Iowa. Can make himself generally useful in a store, and is willing to work at the present time for his expenses. Can give the best of reference from his late employers. Address "C. A. Y." Box 1288. jy31x3t

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago. South Side preferred. Address "WALTER SHERMAN, Box 569, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago. jy14-d754-1m

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable single man, a Gardener, Florister and Botanist; thoroughly understands the business, and can milk cows, can put up fences and can work on a farm. He is a steady man, an Englishman by birth. He is willing to take an overseer's place, and will go to any part of the United States. Please address JOSEPH ELKTON, at the Press and Tribune Office. jy31x3t

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a situation in the West as Governess or Teacher in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H." Press and Tribune Office. jy31-d788-2w

COAL WANTED.—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with 150 Tons Anthracite Coal, more or less, to be delivered at the Court House.

Also, 150 Tons Bituminous Coal, more or less; part only to be delivered.

The Coal to be furnished and delivered at such time as ordered. Bids should specify the kind of coal and also the price of "Screened or Unscreened."

The privilege is reserved to reject all or any bids.

Proposals to be sent in to the undersigned on or before noon on the 10th day of August, 1860.

jy30-d808-td GEO. P. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from

$11 to $22 per Month,

ACCORDING TO MERIT.

Recruiting Rendezvous at 188 South Clark street, Chicago. ap17-d96-6m J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

Printers' Warehouse,

90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for whose cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

mh10 d6-6 D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

je14-d684-eodtly

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,

171 . . Washington Street. . . 171

Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

[illegible]

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

SPRINGFIELD..................ILLINOIS.

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Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East.

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For the purchase and Sale of

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No. 216¼ South Water street, Chicago.

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de3 '60 1y

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GENERAL

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136..........SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO..........136

THOS. B. PHILLIPS..........WM. H. PHILLIPS..........N. D. VAN WAGENEN.

REFERENCES:

[illegible] Peoria, Ill.; B. M. Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Greely & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; [illegible] New York. [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill.

Business conducted strictly to Commission. [jy20 1y-d868

MURRY NELSON,

Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,

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(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)

Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in other markets for one commission.

ap29

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PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

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Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.

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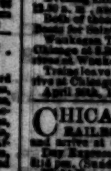

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All kinds of Scales repaired.

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Dyers and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. [illegible]

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Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, jy25-d801-1y 31 Dearborn street.

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B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.

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☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

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EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank

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JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. E. R. STIMSON

Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. ja30-d1 1y

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CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

Bankers and Exchange Dealers.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

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Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.

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44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

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Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.

Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.

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Deposits in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

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Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

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We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

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We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

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Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We draw Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

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Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary. jy30-d809-7w

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Griggs' Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. jy30d797-7w

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on

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And with accommodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.

Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise. jy12d720-1m

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THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE

Monday, Sept. 10th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.

Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden,	Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. Mark Skinner,	S. D. Ward, Esq.,
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jy16d1-1d I. H. BURCH, Esq.

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Acid Springs!

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

☞ The principal Acid Springs are three in number besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined analyses. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon its presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

☞ In skin diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

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R. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

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OF

DOUGLAS,

(Patented February 12th, 1860,) and

BUSTS OF LINCOLN,

(Patented June 12th, 1860,)

[illegible]

H. KNAPP, M. D.

FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,

[illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860. Summer Arrangement.

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Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.

GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.

Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains.

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W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.

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200 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Madison, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points North and Northwest, via

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CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

FRESH SHAD.

[illegible]